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<b>Dow Jones</b>	<b>Trib Index</b>	
<b>Up</b> <b>19.13</b> <b>3,945.43</b>	<b>Down</b> <b>0.29%</b> <b>115.25</b>	
<b>The Dollar</b>		
New York	Fit. close	previous close
Doll	1.742	1.729
Pound	1.4905	1.5085
Yen	109.80	108.60
FF	5.917	5.8848

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## State Dept. to Put Condition on Sinn Fein Chief's Entry

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite entreaties from 40 members of Congress, the State Department plans to tell the leader of the political arm of the Irish Republican Army that it will grant him a visa only if he first renounces violence, according to administration officials.

That stipulation would in effect deny entry to Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein, according to several senators who

have urged President Bill Clinton to grant the visa.

Mr. Adams, who has repeatedly been denied visas over the last 10 years, has been invited to speak Tuesday in New York at a foreign-policy conference on Northern Ireland.

A senior administration official defended the decision. After avoiding contact with Mr. Adams for years, the U.S. government is in effect "reaching out" to him, by instructing American diplomats

in Dublin or Belfast to talk with him to determine his views on violence, the official said.

"The move is designed to recognize that Adams has a role to play in securing peace," the official said. "We're trying to get him to move in the right direction."

Four senators, all Democrats — Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, and Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut — had written the presi-

dent to urge him to grant a visa to Mr. Adams, arguing that his participation in the conference would advance a dialogue toward peace in Northern Ireland. Their plea was backed by three dozen other members of Congress.

In directing the U.S. Consulate in Belfast to talk with Mr. Adams, the administration will try to determine whether he supports the joint declaration that Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland and Prime Minister John Major of Britain

signed in December as a framework to promote peace talks.

### ■ British-Irish Talks Held

Britain and Ireland held talks on Friday on a peace plan for Northern Ireland. Reuters reported from Dublin. Foreign Minister Dick Spring of Ireland and Sir Patrick Mayhew, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, met in Dublin for their first talks since the British-Irish plan was unveiled Dec. 15.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Peres and Arafat to Meet in Davos, With 'a Lot of Work' Still to Be Done

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Cautious that "a lot of work" was still needed to break Israel's negotiation impasse with the Palestinians, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres flew to Switzerland on Friday for a potentially critical meeting with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The meeting, planned for Saturday night in Davos, had been billed as a possible breakthrough. Officials at one point had hoped that the two sides were set to clear away the last major differences that have pushed them well beyond their Dec. 13 target date for introducing Palestinian self-rule and starting an Israeli troop withdrawal from the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

It could still happen, the officials say. But they warn that a final agreement may elude them this weekend as well and that perhaps the best they can expect is to move forward a few steps.

As before, a central issue is the security arrangements to be set up at Allenby Bridge, connecting the West Bank and Jordan, and at the border crossing from Egypt to the southern Gaza town of Rafah. Other questions are the size of the newly autonomous Jericho district, security patrols on Gaza roads and the amount of land that the Israeli Army will be able to claim for buffer zones around Jewish settlements in Gaza.

### Madrid Shrugs Off Labor Protest

MADRID (AP) — The day after a general strike called by unions to protest labor reforms partly shut down Spain, the government said Friday that it would push ahead with the contested measures, although it remained open to dialogue. But he added that any discussion should include business as well as labor.

Leaders of the General Workers Union and the Workers Commissions had insisted that the success of the strike made it imperative that the government meet with them immediately to discuss reforms. Unemployment, at 23 percent, is the highest in the 12-member European Union.

### 2 Ex-Italian Leaders Facing Trials

ROME (Reuters) — Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrat prime minister of Italy in 1987-88, was committed for trial Friday on corruption charges. The move came less than 24 hours after a similar action involving his Socialist predecessor, Bettino Craxi.

The decision by a tribunal in the northern city of Turin, where the trial will open on Feb. 22, ensured that Italy's political kickbacks scandal will stay in the public eye right up to watershed elections in March. Mr. Goria denies charges that he, too, other Christian Democrats and a Socialist shared in a bribe paid by companies given a contract to build a hospital in his hometown, Asolo.

Mr. Craxi, prime minister from 1983 to 1987, is to be tried with nine other defendants on corruption charges in Milan over bribes said to have been paid by an insurance group for contracts with the state energy group ENI. The trial is to begin March 29, the day after the election. Both men face up to five years in prison if convicted.

### 2d Market Collapse in South France

NICE (Reuters) — Two people were hurt when an interior ceiling collapsed on Friday in a supermarket in the French Mediterranean town of Hyères. The supermarket is run by the same French supermarket chain that owns the store near Nice, where two people were killed in a roof cave-in on Wednesday.

Emergency workers in Hyères, east of Toulon, said a 200-square-meter (2,150-square-foot) section of the plasterboard ceiling of the Casino supermarket dropped in midafternoon, injuring a 30-year-old woman and a 12-year-old girl.

### No Neo-Nazi Link in Attack on Rabbi

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — A 17-year-old youth who punched and kicked Argentina's top rabbi last week does not appear to belong to a neo-Nazi group as earlier thought, the rabbi's lawyer said Friday.

"I don't think it's an organized Nazi group," Natalia Casari, who represents the head rabbi of Buenos Aires, Shalom Ben-Zion, told a radio interviewer. "I don't believe it's an organized set-up."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Hanoi Readies U.S. Airline Deals

HANOI (AP) — Vietnam is making plans for agreements with U.S. commercial airlines while awaiting the lifting of a 19-year-old trade embargo imposed by Washington, the chief of the Civil Aviation Department said. The official, Nguyen Hong Nhi, did not identify the airlines. Analysts predicted that overseas markets would be lucrative for Vietnam. More than 2 million Vietnamese have resettled in 70 countries, about half in the United States. Last year, more than 140,000 Vietnamese living abroad returned to Vietnam to visit families and friends.

Portugal's civil service unions rejected a 2.5 percent pay offer on Friday and vowed to follow up a 24-hour strike with further stoppages. (Reuters)

Three French tourists have been kidnapped in Yemen by a tribe angry because a new highway project is bypassing their region. The three, a married couple and a woman, have been held north of Sana'a since Sunday and are in good condition, the Foreign Ministry said. (AP)

Dutch beaches were reopened Friday after the retrieval of 138,000 bags of pesticide that were washed overboard from a freighter this month. But warning signs will be posted for a month, authorities said. (AFP)

## 7 Killed as Windstorms Sweep Through Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — At least five people were killed in Germany and one each in Belgium and France as storms swept Western Europe on Thursday night. Gale-force winds reaching 170 kilometers an hour (105 miles an hour) toppled trees and ripped off roofs.

Most of those killed were motorists or motorcyclists who crashed into fallen trees. A 48-year-old forester in Bavaria died when a tree fell on him as he tried to clear a blocked road with a chainsaw.

Traffic was held up and trains were delayed for hours because of blocked roads and rail tracks.

Injuries and extensive damage were reported in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria as roof tiles were blown away and fences and road signs toppled. A 30-meter (100-foot) shop window was blown out in Mainz, near Frankfurt.

In Belgium, winds gusted up to 130 kilometers an hour, and car ferry services to England from Ostend were suspended.

A motorist was killed and two other people were injured when a tree fell across a state highway in a Brussels suburb.

In Paris, one person was killed and another injured when high winds caused a chimney to collapse and crash through the roof of a six-story apartment building. The winds knocked out electricity for at least 20,000 households for several hours on France's western coast.

Four German express rail routes were shut during the day on Friday, threatening to hamper weekend travel, and other trains were slowed by damage to electric cables or blocked tracks. (Reuters, AFP)

## Kim Sang Man Dies at 84, Ex-South Korea Publisher

New York Times Service

Kim Sang Man, 84, the former publisher of South Korea's most influential newspaper, died Wednesday in Seoul.

Avni Blais, 47, the chief of the Jordanian Air Force, died of a heart attack Wednesday as he prepared to begin a visit to Washington, the Jordanian Embassy said in Washington.

Esther Ralston, 91, one of the highest-paid stars of the silent screen who was described as "America's Venus" for her blonde beauty, died of heart trouble in Venice, California.

Charles Akles, 75, a chamberlain in movies and television, died of cancer Thursday in Alameda, California.

## Haiti Military Regime Facing Much Stiffer Trade Sanctions

By John M. Goshko  
and Julia Preston

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has agreed to seek greatly expanded United Nations sanctions against Haiti that are most likely to include a near total embargo on trade, a ban on noncommercial air flights to and from the island and measures to freeze the foreign assets of all Haitian military officers.

American officials said a consensus on recommending these sanctions to the UN Security Council emerged Wednesday night during a meeting of the four countries that have agreed to take special responsibility for Haiti within the UN system.

The action by the United States, France, Canada and Venezuela came after the military rulers of the Caribbean republic ignored a Jan. 15 deadline to cooperate in the return of the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Since he was ousted in a September 1991 coup, the military has defied demands that he be restored to office.

As described by American officials and other diplomats, the four countries expect to submit soon to the Security Council a resolution calling for expansion of the current UN ban on oil shipments to include all commercial trade except food and humanitarian supplies.

That would be done, the officials said, by making the voluntary trade embargo recommended by the Organization of American States immediately after the coup binding on all UN members.

Such a move would greatly increase the hardships already imposed on Haitians by the oil embargo, and this has made some countries hesitant to agree to the proposed new sanctions.

The officials said diplomats from the four countries were seeking the views of other governments, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, before drafting the resolution.

In particular, the officials said, the resolution sponsors want to be certain that UN member states will cooperate in observing and enforcing an embargo.

For that reason, they said, there is a possibility that the trade em-

bargo might not be imposed immediately but rather held in reserve while other new sanctions are put into effect.

One of these measures would prohibit unscheduled plane flights in order to end the practice of Haitian officers and their civilian backers sending private planes to places like Miami or Mexico to stock up on luxury items and other banned goods.

Commercial passenger flights would be allowed to continue.

In addition, the proposed resolution would provide what one American official called "a legal basis" for other governments to block the bank accounts and other assets maintained by Haitian officers outside of Haiti.

Immediately after the coup, the United States blocked the assets of 41 Haitians who played roles in Mr. Aristide's ouster.

The Treasury Department announced Thursday that it has added 523 more names — virtually the entire Haitian officer corps — and their family members to that list.

The State Department said the visas of all Haitian officers to travel to the United States were being revoked.



HAIL TO THE CHIEF — Carlos Roberto Reina and his wife acknowledging the cheers of the crowd at the National Stadium in Tegucigalpa after he was sworn in as president of Honduras.

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## France Grounds Airbus For Landing Gear Fault

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French airline Air Inter grounded its new Airbus A-330 jet on Friday because the main landing gear failed several times to retract after takeoff.

Both the airline and the manufacturer Airbus Industrie consortium said the defect did not compromise the safety of the \$115 million aircraft, the world's biggest twin-engine widebody.

The president of Airbus, Jean Pierson, said such defects could be expected with the introduction of any complex aircraft. "In our business, we don't start praying or knocking our heads against the wall when these things happen," he said.

The plane was flown to the Airbus assembly plant at Toulouse in southern France. A spokesman there said "we hope to find the defect and fix it over the weekend." It will remain grounded until engineers are sure the problem has been resolved.

The plane initially went back to the factory after the wheels failed to retract on Jan. 18 and 19. Engineers there thought they had corrected the fault. The spokesman said the plane was taken up for 15 test flights without incident.

But the problem occurred again as soon as it was returned to Air Inter. The wheels failed to retract after the plane took off on a flight from Paris to Marseille, and it had to return to Orly airport. Air Inter said the Airbus landed routinely and the passengers were transferred to another plane.

"It seems to be an intermittent problem on this particular aircraft," the Airbus spokesman said. "According to Airbus, a safety mechanism prevents the landing gear from retracting unless the wheels are correctly aligned to fit in the undercarriage bay. The company said there had been no difficulty

in locking the wheels into the landing position.

The A-330 and its four-engine, long-range sister, the A-340, are equipped with the same main landing gear, built by Dowty Aerospace in Canada and England.

Dowty said that although the landing gear was designed to the specifications of the A-330/A-340 range, it is similar to equipment in use on hundreds of other planes.

The A-330 uses computer-assisted flying technology, but this has nothing to do with the landing gear, which consists of mechanical and hydraulic components.

Air Inter was given an undiscussed discount on the price of the plane in return for being its launching partner with Airbus Industrie, a consortium of companies from France, Germany, Britain and Spain. The carrier bought the 335-seat airliner for use on high-frequency, short-haul operations in Europe.

The partner assumes the inconvenience of sorting out testing problems on a new aircraft and acquiring operating experience, which it then shares with the manufacturer.

Malaysian Airlines, which plans to use the A-330 on medium and long routes, will be the international launching partner. So far, Airbus has delivered only one A-330 to Air Inter, where it went briefly into commercial service Jan. 17.

Worldwide, airlines have placed orders for 118 A-330s.

The A-330 completed 1,100 hours of flight testing last year with Socma engines, and is undergoing a further 500 hours of testing in the air with U.S.-built Pratt & Whitney engines. It also underwent route-proving trials with the two partners.

Airbus said that there were never any landing gear problems detected during testing.

The A-330 was the first aircraft to achieve simultaneous certification in Europe and the United States. Both the Joint Aviation Authorities in Europe and the Federal Aviation Administration were involved in certification procedures from the drawing board up.

The landing gear failure was the second setback for Airbus this month. Last week, an Air France A-340 burned on the runway at Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport during routine maintenance. The police have not yet said what they believe caused the fire.

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## Vietnam Praises Senate Vote On Trade

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**HANOI** — The Vietnamese government welcomed on Friday a U.S. Senate vote in favor of lifting the 19-year-old U.S. economic embargo against its country.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry called the vote "a positive gesture that corresponds to international reality and the wishes of the American people."

The Senate voted, 62 to 38, in favor of lifting the sanctions imposed on trade with Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

U.S. business representatives in Hanoi exploring economic ventures also praised the nonbinding vote.

"It means the president's got the cover he needs if he wants to lift the embargo," said James Rockwell, a U.S. consultant.

"This to me is an absolutely clear sign that the president has no problems stepping out on this issue."

Some predicted that President Bill Clinton would lift the embargo next week, giving Vietnam a special gift for the Tet Lunar New Year holiday that starts Feb. 10.

"My sense is that it'll probably happen before Tet," said Kathleen Charlton, managing director of Ashtia International, a Hanoi-based U.S. investment firm.

Under existing embargo rules, relaxed over the past 13 months by Mr. Clinton and his predecessor, George Bush, American companies may open offices and sign contracts that will be carried out after the sanctions are lifted.

But it prohibits a wide range of trading, and American companies have been pressing for an end to what they see as outdated restrictions that harm them more than Vietnam.

U.S. companies are expected to expand their activities in Vietnam quickly if the embargo is scrapped.

Bank of America and Citibank, which have representative offices here, might seek branch status, Mr. Charlton said.

Boeing, which has held talks with Vietnamese airlines, might benefit with quick orders for aircraft, she said.

The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, Le Mai, said last week that the embargo was a domestic American affair.

He contended that Vietnam had already cooperated fully in trying to resolve the issue of 2,238 U.S. soldiers missing in action in Indochina.

The MIA's remain the final obstacle to the lifting of sanctions.

(AP, Reuters)



**THAI CRASH KILLS 2** — The body of one of two passengers killed amid wreckage at a station outside Bangkok. Dozens were injured Friday when a train slammed into a stationary train.

## China Bars Hong Kong Airport Talks

**Agence France-Press**  
**HONG KONG** — China ruled out Friday any fresh talks with Britain on Hong Kong's new airport until London accepts its interpretation of a 1991 agreement on the mammoth project.

Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said a reference to "government debt" in the September 1991 pact includes debt to be raised by two independent — but government-owned — Hong Kong corporations.

Until Governor Chris Patten concedes on that point, there can be no further talks on the \$20.3 billion Chek Lap Kok project, Mr. Lu told Hong Kong reporters in Beijing.

Mr. Patten, meanwhile, denied a surprise claim by Mr. Lu, made the day before, that Britain and China had reached a secret "diplomatic understanding" on the airport when the 1991 memorandum of understanding was negotiated.

"There was not a secret deal whatsoever — not a whole secret deal, not half a secret deal, not a quarter of a secret deal, not an eighth of a secret deal," he said.

"The agreement between Britain and China is the agreement that was published in the memorandum of understanding," he added.

Mr. Patten also revealed that new airport financing proposals were being prepared that would go before his cabinet. He gave no details.

Chek Lap Kok, which is designed to replace Hong Kong's congested inner-city airport, is supposed to open in 1997, when the British colony reverts to China.

But progress on its financing arrangements have been overshadowed since 1992 by a bitter dispute over Mr. Patten's push for more democratic political institutions.

Pending a breakthrough, the government on Friday got 1.67 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$216 million) in stop-gap financing from the legislature to keep work going, which also annoyed China.

The Chek Lap Kok project includes not only an airport, but also major new road works and bridges, extensive land reclamation and a high-speed rail link with central Hong Kong.

## ASEAN Nations and India Warm Up Closer Ties Could Create an Important New Regional Axis

**Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**SINGAPORE** — After a long period of estrangement during the Cold War, Southeast Asia and India are developing closer economic, political and security ties that could create an important new axis.

Stronger links between the two regions would accelerate Asia's economic growth, enhance its competitive edge against the West and provide a counterbalance to the increasing influence of China, according to some analysts.

"Whatever its uncertainties, a process of re-engagement between India and ASEAN has begun," said Satu P. Limaye, an Indian research fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs in Tokyo.

He said this was now possible because New Delhi had ended its Cold War policy of self-sufficient socialism and close relations with the Soviet bloc, which he said made ASEAN countries regard India as "politically suspect, economically unimportant and, at times, even militarily threatening."

ASEAN, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

Bilveer Singh, political science lecturer at the National University of Singapore, said that after the rapid growth of political and economic relations between China and ASEAN countries in recent years, and the equally rapid expansion of Chinese military capabilities, China appeared to be the power that would "emerge dominant in the region in the early decades of the 21st century."

He said that to prevent this, India wanted closer ties with all countries in Southeast Asia.

including Singapore, which has the most extensive links with China.

India also provides a "macroeconomic counterpoint to China" for Southeast Asia, said Ranjan Pal, an economist at Jardine Fleming Broking in Hong Kong.

"At a time when China is increasingly unsettled by corruption, high inflation and too-rapid growth, India is enjoying low rates of inflation, a recovery in growth and a stabilizing balance of payments," he said.

ASEAN, which has a combined population

**Stronger relations would accelerate Asia's economic growth, its edge on the West, and restrain China**

of 325 million, is in the midst of sustained boom after countries in the area progressively opened their economies to foreign investment and trade starting in the 1970s. But rising costs in Singapore and several other ASEAN states threaten to undermine their competitive edge.

Since 1991, India, with a population of 870 million, has also started to deregulate its economy. Southeast Asian officials and businessmen want to tap India's growth, low-cost labor, and the purchasing power of its middle-class which some analysts say numbers 200 million.

While two-way trade is small, ASEAN countries have "seen the immense potential for enhancement" of commerce since India liberalized its economy, said Ajit Singh, ASEAN's secretary-general.

In an effort to form what he called "a

strategic economic alliance with India," Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, has been visiting New Delhi and other Indian cities this week with a delegation of Singaporean officials and businessmen to strengthen contacts.

On Friday in Bangalore, home to a large number of computer companies, Mr. Goh launched the construction phase of an information technology park. The park is intended to attract foreign computer companies that want to form partnerships with Indian firms.

The project, which will cost 250 million Singapore dollars (\$157 million), is a joint venture between Singaporean and Indian companies. The park is due to open by the end of 1995.

Mr. Goh said Tuesday in New Delhi, "My hope is that India will link up with the East."

In response, V. P. Narasimha Rao, the Indian prime minister, said his government wanted to expand and deepen its ties with Southeast Asia.

"In a changing global economy, where unpredictable forces sometimes operate, such constructive and stabilizing linkages are welcome, and we wish to promote them," he said.

Mr. Limaye, the research fellow, said India's declining military spending, slowing naval modernization and the holding of joint naval exercises and exchanges with Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia had helped ease earlier ASEAN concerns about India's military intentions in the region.

He said that enhanced ties with ASEAN were crucial for India because they were a step to possible inclusion in economic and security arrangements being developed for the broader Asia-Pacific region.

## BOOKS

### LAST TRAIN FROM BERLIN

By W. T. Tyler. 369 pages. \$22.50. Henry Holt.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THIS sixth novel by W. T. Tyler — the nom de plume of Sam Hamrick, a former Foreign Service officer — is a skillful and engrossing piece of work, but it is also evidence that with the end of the Cold War espionage fiction as we have known it is a thing of the past. Tyler makes a noble effort to transcend the limitations of genre by turning "Last Train From Berlin" into a plague-on-both-yours houses damnation of all those who played the Cold War's deadly and pointless games, but it is impossible to escape the sense that one is being taken on yet another tour through a thrice-told tale that has been sapped of its force.

It is true that the emotional underpinnings of the Cold War were elemental human and retain their power to draw us into a well-worn tale, which this one certainly is. The Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain

may be creatures of a past the end of which almost no one regrets, but the stories of those whose lives were altered by that strange conflict still retain a degree of universality. It's just that we know, now, how the war turned out — nobody won — and thus that all of this elegant intrigue is nonsensical.

Still, give Tyler his full measure of credit. If this is a period piece, it is a reminder of just how elegant the literary aspects of that period could be. Though most of the significant espionage novels published from the early '60s to the early '80s owed incalculable debts to John le Carré, taken as a whole they constitute an impressive body of work to which Tyler has made notable contributions, beginning in 1980 with the publication of his first novel, "The Man Who Lost the War." In this as in his subsequent books, Tyler stakes out his own territory, that being the principal American colony of Le Carré Land: espionage with a mordant, even tragic, twist, described in elegant prose that is (for the most part) mercifully devoid of the baroque twists and turns favored by the master.

"Last Train From Berlin" has a bit of a valedictory air to it, though whether this is the author's intention or the reader's wish is difficult to determine. In any event it pronounces what certainly has the air of a final verdict on the Cold War, as in this: "Because the Cold War simplified so much, unreflective men thrived on its barbarous simplicities. Langley was still in their grip. When so much could be explained by so little, truth so simplified, virtue so easily identifiable, evil so politically explicit, those who knew little about history, communism, Russia, poverty, hopelessness and despair had no difficulty explaining the conspiracies arrayed against them. Men like Julian Abbott, the eminence grise forever hovering in the background, would triumph while men of decency, wisdom and humanity annulled themselves; action or its illusion triumphed, always under the pretense of decisiveness: 'Be thoughtful strong,' Washington's decrepit wise men whispered, 'otherwise we will be thought weak.'"

The central skein is provided by the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of Frank Dudley, an old agency hand whose declining career seems about to end in premature retirement. An agent a quarter-century his junior, Kevin Corkery, is assigned to track him down. Dudley's trail leads Corkery down a long, twisting trail that begins in Washington and gradually works its way to the capitals of Europe.

"Last Train From Berlin" pronounces gloomy judgment upon the "brotherhood of lunatics" that, from its bases of operation in "every imperial capital," kept the world in thrall to the Cold War's amorality, cynicism and paranoia. At the end of the story no one has won anything, innocent people have been cruelly treated, and a sense of betrayal is pervasive. The reader knows, though, that the end is just around the corner — the events of the novel take place in the '80s — and as a result feels less urgency about the endeavor than Tyler's virile prose and strong intelligence would lead one to expect.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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## UN Mozambique Force Accused of Child Abuse

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**MAPUTO, Mozambique** — A Norwegian aid agency has accused Italian soldiers in the United Nations peacekeeping force here of using children as young as 12 as prostitutes.

Poor girls went at night from room to room in a hotel housing UN staff in Beira, said the Redd Barna agency. Norway's representatives of the Save the Children drive.

In Rome, Defense Minister Fabio Filippi dismissed the allegations on Friday as "baseless."

"I spoke directly this morning with our ambassador in Maputo and with the commander of the Albatros contingent," he said.

"They confirmed that the hypothesis of Italian involvement is without foundation."

The accusations were made in a letter sent on Wednesday by Ernst Schade, Redd Barna's mission head

in Mozambique, to the International Save the Children Alliance headquarters in Oslo. Reuters obtained a copy on Friday and Mr. Schade confirmed its contents.

Mr. Schade said the abuses involved the Italian Albatros contingent, part of a 6,000-strong peacekeeping force overseeing the 1992 peace pact that ended 16 years of civil war. The abuses began when the unit arrived last May, he said.

It was not known if the UN special representative, Aldo Ajello, had seen the letter. But he told reporters at a news briefing, when asked about earlier reports of misconduct, that he expected a full report within two weeks.

"We will clean up the house and reprimand immediately anyone involved in this unacceptable behavior," he said.

"I don't want these kind of things in my mission," said Mr. Ajello, who is Italian. (Reuters/AFF)

## CROCKED POLITICS? By Alex K. Justin

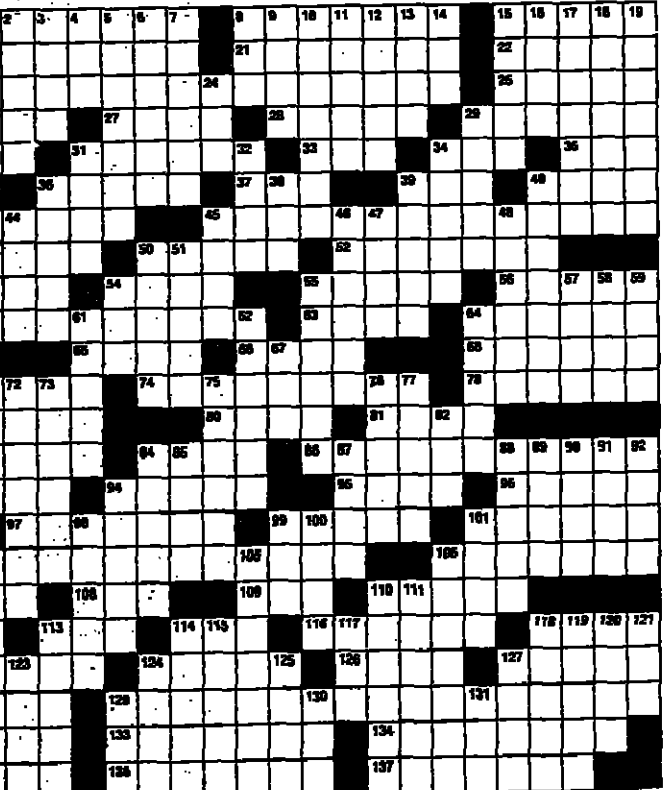
- ACROSS**
1. Mozart's alleged poisoner
  8. In frequency
  15. Top-heavy bias
  20. Part-time reporter
  21. Stimulate
  22. Text for public reading
  23. Election pledge
  25. "Metastable" composer
  26. Noted Washington couple
  27. Olesone
  28. 1982 World Cup site
  29. Place for props?
  30. Talked into
  31. Lapwings
  33. Joseph Smith's son
  34. Little
  35. Comeback victor of 1974
  36. Duffy Duck's voice
  37. Reason for sudden death
  39. "Le Coo"
  40. The Wild Man of Africa
  41. Terrence's medium
  43. Election victory celebration?
  49. Last place?
  50. Rockefeller and others
  52. Not playing around
  53. End of —
  54. Former French Sudan

55. Subject of the movie "Sweet Dreams"
56. Missouli's son-in-law
60. Political therapist?
63. Hubble component
64. Winston Cup sponsor
65. Gold source
66. Lawyer
67. Denzhowitz
68. Highest degree
69. With 74 acres, serious skill in politics?
74. See 69-Across
78. Ford's press secretary
79. Lane's "On — Day"
80. Words from Caesar
81. Informality
83. Bear bugs
84. Louise or Victoria
86. House whip?
93. Pae-ty
94. Warlord in the news
95. — off (beside oneself)
96. Actor Deion
97. Tinseltown athletes
99. English composer
101. Excite
102. Prosperous political outing?
106. Gut response

**DOWN**

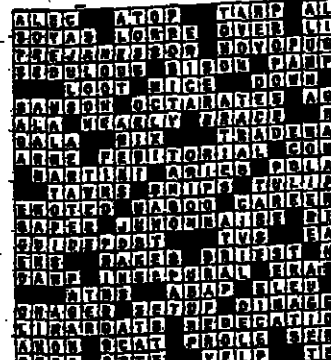
107. "Give it —"
108. Social hanger-on
109. Arctic explorer
110. Largo, e.g.
112. "Gulliver's Travels"
113. Comment from the byre
114. Society event
116. Post-office pane
118. Mender
122. Add, as a rider
124. Set on fire
126. — da capo
127. "The Frog and the Ox" writer
128. Jailed White TV role
129. Bowing to a Presidential veto?
132. Contact negotiator
133. Leader of France?
134. Diving gear
135. Resulted in
136. Mrs. Bob Hope
137. Yes votes

**New York Times Edited by Will Shortz**



36. Maverick Idaho Senator
38. Evaders' enemy
39. Sew up
40. See 48-Down
41. Dead heat
42. Hebrew name meaning "joy"
43. W.W.I. battle site
44. Promise
45. Eshkol's successor
46. Soviet dissident
47. Get ahead
48. Houdini et al., with 40-Down
50. Well-founded investments
51. Nicholas Gage book
54. Charles of "The Public Enemy"
55. Button one's lip
57. Handel's — and Galatea
58. Big shot
59. Algerian port
61. Middle of a famous trio
62. Saved, with "away"
64. — meter
67. Stock holding
69. Pouches
70. John Wooden's school
71. Blue in Berlin
72. Appear before a committee
73. Dukas ballet
75. — duck
76. Harvest goddess
77. Director of "Breaking Away"
82. A Chaplin
84. Brink
85. — of thieves
87. "Take — from me"
88. Oprah's production company
89. Jesus, for one
90. Net lining in a woman's hat
91. Philomathologist's study
92. Old knife
94. Ellerbe's — "It Goes"
98. Salad bulb
99. Car-front cover
100. "Fairy tales"
101. Music enhancers
102. Sure-enough
103. Loose
104. Hauled
105. John Deere product
106. Repercussions
110. Pacific battle site of 1943
111. Herzog and Zola
113. — allegro (very quickly)
114. Picked
115. One of nine
117. Randy's skating partner
118. Understand
119. Small helpers
120. John and Jane
121. Rudolf Abel
123. Artist Rockwell
124. "A — clock scholar"
125. Patch site
127. Give — for one's money
129. Trine
130. Latin thing
131. Deal with

**Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 22-23**



There are toxic chemicals in our water. Such as oil. And pesticides.

You might think industry is to blame. But they're only part of the problem. You and I, in our everyday lives, are also responsible for a tremendous amount of water pollution.

However, we can all help protect our water. For example, use less toxic household cleaners and practice natural lawn-care by composting and using fewer chemicals. And instead of pouring used motor oil onto the ground or into storm drains, simply take it to a gasoline station where it can be recycled.

That way we can turn this terrible tide around. And restore the beauty to our water.

**CLEAN WATER. IF WE ALL DO A LITTLE, WE CAN DO A LOT.**

**AYR DC** National Resources Defense Council

**AC** Japan Air Council

**Ad Council** A National Service of The President

**EPA**



# Herald Tribune

Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post

## A New Path With Vietnam

There is a widespread sense that the war with Communist Vietnam should be treated as over and that the United States should be moving on in its relations with Hanoi. The passage of time accounts for part of it, a desire to make money is a second part and a hope of furthering the search for missing soldiers is a third. This accounts for the strong Senate vote Thursday urging President Bill Clinton to lift the embargo on Vietnam. To the extent that his reluctance stemmed from a need for political cover, he will now be able to fall in behind the Democrat John Kerry, a wounded Vietnam veteran who turned against the war, and the Republican John McCain, for six years a prisoner of war. The end of the embargo is in sight and with it the opportunity for American business to compete against the European and Japanese companies already there.

The Kerry resolution voted on Thursday takes off from the proposition that Vietnam has made substantial progress in accounting for missing American soldiers. No doubt this is so. But let it be understood as well that that progress had to be dragged out of the Vietnamese practically one name and one soldier's

remains at a time. There is an explanation for why the MIA issue is still so sensitive two decades after North Vietnam overwhelmed the South Vietnamese regime that Washington left behind. Hanoi, for its own reasons, has withheld cooperation on MIAs. Thus did it create the fog and anguish that stung out the process of accounting for missing soldiers, keeping the American debate on the issue raw.

On the American side, the consensus supporting isolation and pressure as ways to elicit an MIA accounting — and, let it be admitted, to punish Hanoi for its victory — has given way to a new consensus supporting engagement as an alternative policy both to hunt for MIA information and to normalize relations. By being there and by getting to know people, it is said, Americans will have a better chance to learn what can still be learned about lost military men — none is believed to be alive, but some 70 to 90 still need to be accounted for. Vietnam remains a totalitarian state, and this poses severe restrictions on what information Americans can expect to gain even in a context of improving official relations. But it is time to cross over and try the new path.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Keeping a Lid on Defense

Many Americans still treat the defense budget as a symbol of strength. Politicians therefore spend more money than necessary to shield themselves from charges of weakness. President Bill Clinton brandished the budget as a shield in his State of the Union address when, with surprising fervor, he drew the line against further cuts.

But the defense budget is more than a symbol: it is a set of multibillion-dollar programs. Some of them are essential to American security. Others are wasteful vestiges of the Cold War. Mr. Clinton's instinct for self-protection could limit his ability to cut unnecessary programs. Even worse, it could put him under severe pressure to increase a military budget that is already unreasonably high.

Last year the Pentagon completed a "bottom-up review," which proceeded from the premise that the United States should prepare to wage two regional wars simultaneously. The review recommended force levels comparable to those established in the Bush administration. As Mr. Clinton must know, these force levels — which congressional Republicans are sure to support — will end up costing far more than his proposed \$260 billion yearly budgets over the next five years. In short, the bottom-up review is a time bomb that threatens to blow the lid off the Clinton defense budget.

There are three ways for the president to defuse it. One, which Mr. Clinton unfortunately has rejected, is to reduce the force levels in the bottom-up review to a more reasonable level. A second, which William Perry, his ac-

commodate for defense secretary, favors, is to rely on managerial efficiencies. That will not suffice. A third way, which Mr. Perry has only hinted at, is to defer acquisition of costly new weapons. That would maintain today's oversized force structure but keep spending under control by relying on the existing inventory of weapons.

The Pentagon has been reluctant to cancel, starting with M1A1, the communications satellites designed to fight a nuclear war, the overpriced and underperforming C-17 transport plane, the multirole fighter, and a new aircraft carrier. It can also trim purchases of new aircraft like the F-22 Stealth fighter.

Critics may cry foul if Mr. Perry chooses to cancel weapons in order to hold the line at \$260 billion. But they cannot accuse him of weakening America, because most of the weapons the Pentagon already has can outperform any in the arsenals of the rest of the world. Nor will he have to short-change readiness. And research and development can preserve what is essential in America's defense industrial base — its technological edge.

The trouble is that reduced procurements will shrink defense industries and bring many layoffs. That may make it hard for many in Congress to vote for cuts. But sooner or later Congress will have to realize that America's security also rests on productive investment in other sectors of the economy. What is surprising about Mr. Clinton's pledge to hold the line on cuts is that he, more than anyone, has preached the need to shift priorities.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Reno's Troubled Empire

The imminent departure of Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, announced Thursday, leaves the U.S. Justice Department in an unfortunate state of incompleteness. Mr. Heymann, who has a reputation as a superb lawyer and had served twice before in important posts at the department, was thought by government professionals to have been an excellent appointment. A Harvard law professor, he brought to his post the kind of Washington experience that other political appointees lacked. And while he is a criminal law expert, his professional experience and skills are broad. He drew some excellent young attorneys to the Justice Department specifically because of his reputation, and he approached his job with enthusiasm and energy.

The official word is that Mr. Heymann and Attorney General Janet Reno simply did not get along. They had different management approaches, different styles and perhaps different priorities. If that is the whole story, his leaving may be awkward, but it was also inevitable. It would be impossible to run any organization as large, complex and politically sensitive as the Justice Department if the officials at the top were constantly at odds. But because the resignation surprises even Mr. Heymann, close friends and comes at such an awkward time for an administration longing

for at least one spell of sustained good news, speculation is widespread that some policy disagreement was the cause, or else a conflict with the president's friend Webster Hubbell, who is the associate attorney general. All this is certain is to be further probed in coming days. Mr. Heymann will stay on for a time, but his authority and effectiveness have been damaged. This is not good news for a department that has been struggling for more than a year because of the slow pace of appointments. It was not until the end of November that assistant attorneys general were confirmed for the tax and criminal divisions. The environment and natural resources division is still without a leader. And the important post of assistant attorney general for civil rights remains vacant.

A year ago there were plenty of good candidates for the position awarded to Mr. Heymann. Some of those lawyers may be discouraged by stories of management conflict, and others have probably lost interest. But the best must be sought out and considered again without delay. The department — whose work is always critical to the maintenance of law and order, the protection of individual liberties and the peaceful resolution of conflicts both commercial and individual — should not have to be handicapped by vacancies at the top.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Million Lorena Bobbitts

Lorena Bobbitt's response to being continually raped, sodomized and beaten by her husband was uniquely bizarre. But her situation was commonplace. What happened to Mrs. Bobbitt happens, in varying degrees, to more than a million American women a year.

In 1992 the Senate Judiciary Committee issued a staff report titled "Violence Against Women." A depressing litany of sexual assaults, physical abuse, knifings and shootings. The victims are women; the perpetrators are, for the most part, husbands and lovers. Each page of the report is enough to turn the stomach. It also serves to put Lorena Bobbitt in perspective. She is, quite simply, one of a crowd.

The Violence Against Women Act, introduced in 1990, has finally made its way into the

federal crime bill that Congress is soon to confront. It would authorize more money for law enforcement, victim services and preventive education, and would toughen federal laws. These are all worthy goals.

The Senate version of the bill also extends civil rights protection to gender-based hate crimes like rape (98.9 percent of the victims are women). The House version would allow battered immigrant women to petition on their own for legal status, nullifying the control that husbands now exercise on the petition. If the Bobbitt case provoked a lot of nervous laughter, the situation itself was no joke. Neither is the situation the Violence Against Women Act can help remedy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## His State of the Union Neglected the World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Yes, it is true that a State of the Union address touches on the base first. And that President Bill Clinton is eager to get on with a domestic agenda. Among his listeners, however, those Americans and foreigners who wondered how he means to proceed in the world could only conclude that global politics was not much on his mind.

Certainly global economics was. A vision of an America increasingly, necessarily and beneficially drawn into the global economy drives this president. He identified passage of a hemispheric trade bill (NAFTA), completion of world trade talks (GATT) and market-opening initiatives in Asia as signature events of 1993. More was done in his first year as president to open markets and provide jobs to Americans, he boasted, "than at any time in the last two generations."

Who doubts that this is Mr. Clinton's passion? His every fiber seems to strain to carry the country to the economic uplands. Not for him to view foreign policy as geopolitical chess or as national mission or as popular therapy. For him the Cold War was a political and emotional blank. He understands national revival to mean jobs, and he counts on foreign policy to preserve and harvest them.

For many, this ardor takes some getting used to. I confess to a lingering unease at having seen Mr. Clinton in his address skipping quickly past the prevailing international upheaval and disorder. It seems to me that these conditions are painfully evident, that they matter and that they are being treated with excessive detachment by the United States and others among the Fortune 500.

Tuesday night, for instance, the president gave only a once-over-lightly to what was surely the most disturbing global development of 1993: the unraveling of reform in Russia. This raises troubling questions about his policy and attitude and carries dark implications for the American future. Not that the Clinton administration as a whole is inattentive. The director of central intelligence, Jim Woolsey, and a chastened deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, this week offered sober appraisals of the parlous state of the former Soviet Union. But for the president himself to fence their anxieties on this subject out of his own presentation, even while he invited praise for the small potatoes step of rearming Russian and American missiles: This was an unhappy lapse.

Mr. Clinton was even more silent on another grave subject, the frustration of widespread hopes

to make the United Nations a more effective instrument of conflict resolution and nation-building. Not by a long shot is it all Mr. Clinton's fault. But his unsteadiness has been a contributing cause, and the consequences are serious.

The United Nations is a flawed institution. But the United States, as the single global power and one that itself is coming back, is bound to have a greater national interest than any other state in strengthening the UN's capacity to promote global stability.

It was jolting to hear the president cite Bosnia, scene of American hesitation and UN humiliation, simply as the place where the United States has run "the longest humanitarian airlift in history." It was similarly jolting to hear him cite Somalia, scene of American rescue followed by retreat and UN mortification, simply as the place where the United States has "completed a mission."

The Washington Post.



## Japan: New Remedies to Try When Old Ones Fail

By Kenneth S. Courtis

TOKYO — Japan's economy and politics are at a crossroads. The interplay of domestic and international forces have placed the country in a policy impasse. A major reorganization of the political system and an overhaul of the way the economy is managed is now urgent. Many of the objectives of public policy must also be changed.

As pressures on Japan for reform have built up over the past three years, the temptation has been great to reach for measures that worked

growth. East Asia, too, is being swamped in a trade deficit with Japan. With Europe and North America limping, the East Asian region is desperately searching for a major new market. That market should be Japan. With the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations out of the way, Japan is about to experience higher levels of tension with its principal trading partners. The situation is politically and economically explosive.

The central problem is how to liberate an enormous pool of pent-up consumer demand.

well in the past. But today the country faces an unprecedented situation that requires unprecedented steps. The central problem is how to liberate an enormous pool of pent-up consumer demand in Japan. A country that has run a trade surplus every year for a quarter of a century is clearly a country that is under-consuming. In Japan, consumer spending represents just 56 percent of gross national product, compared to 64 percent in Europe and 68.4 percent in the United States. That, of course, is one of America's problems, for with so much going into consumption there is little savings left for investment.

In past decades, Japan generated demand through huge capital investment and aggressive export-led expansion. That is no longer a viable option. Pressure is already great for Japan to reduce its external surpluses quickly and substantially.

Every major economy in Europe is struggling against rising unemployment and will have to seek growth through exports. Financially exhausted after four decades of mounting debt, the United States is similarly dependent on exports for increased

Unless quickly defused, it will lead to renewed upward pressure on the yen and downward pressure on Japan's already tattered asset markets.

Only by breaking the barriers that restrain consumer demand can Japan avoid these storms. Moving the economy ahead will require a broad-based program of reform. The objective must be to increase consumer spending in a sustainable, noninflationary manner by the equivalent of 6 percent to 7 percent of GNP. Nothing less will suffice to put the economy back on track and keep it there.

The reform program must begin with an overhaul of the Japanese real estate system, building codes, zoning regulations and taxes. Pervasive blockages work to keep the land market inefficient and illiquid, smothering the largest potential stimulus for renewing consumer-driven demand.

It is often claimed that Japan is land-poor. Yet Tokyo and Amsterdam have the same population density. Unfortunately, one-seventh of Tokyo is zoned as agricultural land. The average height of the city's buildings is only 1.7 stories. The land is there, but it is not efficiently used.

In creating a more efficient land and real estate market, Japan should create conditions that would encourage modernization of the country's housing. That in turn would lead to renewed and expanding of the nation's stock of consumer durables.

It could take two decades to rebuild Japan's residential sector. But the government could start immediately by renewing the estimated 720,000 dwellings owned by the state at a total cost of \$170 billion. Not one regulatory change is needed to make that investment, only an act of leadership by the government.

The second major component of reform must be taxation. The assertion that Japan cannot afford to reduce taxes because the central government is already running a small deficit is wrong. Even after 24 months of economic weakness, the general financial balance of the government remains in substantial surplus. Further, interest rates are so low and the economy so weak that markets could easily absorb further funding demands without Japanese interest rates rising much, if at all. Money is not the problem.

More urgent than money is fundamental tax reform. This must include a substantial cut in marginal tax rates and a widening of the tax base to include many income earners who now pay virtually no taxes. It must include a move to a value-added or consumption-based tax system. Putting these funds directly into the hands of the overtaxed urban consumer would be the best way to help restore equilibrium to the economy.

But in the absence of a more broadly based deregulation program, tax reform could make the current situation more difficult. It would create demand that would lead to much unproductive investment and the same speculative excesses that began

to occur at the end of the 1980s.

Japan should, therefore, move to discard its heavy and increasingly inefficient carcass of regulation. Initially, deregulation should focus on releasing demand. Then, once the economy has begun to move, the emphasis should broaden to the supply side. To reverse the order, as it seems suggested in Tokyo, would put further downward pressure on the economy at exactly the wrong time.

The government must also take urgent action to overhaul the financial system. The banking sector continues to strain under a mountain of nonperforming debt. To make provision for these loans solely from the earnings of the banking system would take decades.

Japanese regulators need to remove about half of some 60 trillion yen in bad debt from bank balance sheets. The risks facing the economy, financial markets and the banking system are substantially higher than would have been the case had leadership been exercised earlier.

Applying an ambitious but now urgently necessary reform package would involve direct confrontation with politically powerful groups that have an enormous vested interest in the status quo. However, no other course remains open to Japan.

Thus, the real challenge facing the country is one of political leadership. To reverse the current course and reposition for a new phase of expansion will require an uncommon act of vision, will and determination.

Yet to wait until deeper crisis develops would only lead to worse difficulties. At stake is the prosperity of Japan and, with it, of the world community.

The writer, senior economist for the Deutsche Bank Group in Asia, lectures at Keio and Tokyo universities and is a chairman of the School of International Studies in Tokyo. He contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.

## India: Change Is Beginning to Look Irreversible

By Philip Bowring

BOMBAY — In a society as diverse as India, it is hard to pin things down precisely. But there are signs of change in ways of thinking and doing that may be more fundamental than anything going on in China.

This is not being ordered from on high, nor is there any catchism to be drawn from the "collected works" of a dearly beloved leader. Progress is fitful, but it may be all the more lasting for not being directed.

Signs of India's economic liberalization and opening to the outside world have been increasingly visible: the removal of licensing and other bureaucratic controls on industry, tax reform, import and foreign exchange liberalization, tariff cuts, stock market listing of state enterprises, easier entry of foreign firms for direct and portfolio investment.

The economic reform program, stalled by domestic politics for much of the past year, is likely to get a boost in next month's budget. Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's position has been bolstered by the failures in state elections of the main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party and by the co-opting of some members of the Janata Dal Party to his government.

The leading architect of reform, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, has emerged from the inquiry into the 1992 Bombay stock market scam with his popularity enhanced.

A none too healthy fiscal situation — a government deficit of 6 percent of gross domestic product; against a target of 4.7 percent — will provide Mr. Singh with the occasion for further cuts in tariffs and subsidies, selling off state enterprises, and speeding up competition in key sectors such as telecommunications and banking.

Equities and Euroconvertibles. Do not expect miracles. Even the optimists think it will take five years of change to get India to a sustainable growth rate of 6 percent, which would be 50 percent better than past performance but still way behind East Asian achievement.

But behind the numbers, more important things are happening. These are best expressed by the title of V. S. Naipaul's 1991 book on India, "A Million Murmurs Now." Up close, India is chaotic but dynamic, if not always purposeful. Despite the communal riots and even assassinations, it is essentially stable, almost too stable.

But there are common threads among the murmurings which are forcing change on a reluctant elite. It is hard to imagine a more deadening combination than that faced by the average Indian: a legacy of colonial paternalism and Fabian socialism. This approach suited the superior notions of Brahminical bureaucrats. It also suited politicians raised on socialist rhetoric and Gandhian sanctification of antiquated production methods.

The failure of the past and the hope for the future can be summed up in two statistics.

The first: More than half of all Indians, and two-thirds of women, are illiterate. This is not only a stunning contrast to East Asia, it is an appalling record by any standard. It also testifies to the elite's lack of interest in the well-being of the masses.

The second: Last year's budget slashed spending on tertiary education and dramatically increased that for primary education.

This change should be as important for India in the long run as anything that Manmohan Singh does. It will do wonders for health, lower the birth rate and give a boost to

the still insignificant role of women. Change is now being directed by some of the brightest people in New Delhi. But behind it are more important forces, neither political nor bureaucratic. These reflect a grassroots desire for a more mobile society. One is the nonresident Indian. These people have opened the eyes of millions to what India has been missing.

Satellite television, seen on informal cable networks, has been a liberating force. Another has been the growth of cities and small businesses. This has created a huge constituency with an interest in freer markets.

Household savings are high and rising, and increasingly invested in equities through a mutual fund industry that may be unmatched.

India, unlike China, has well-developed institutions in law, accountancy and banking. These need reform but at least they exist as stable and recognizable factors.

A revolution of rising expectations is under way. Company managers now get salaries that are no longer derisory. Consumers, who once waited endlessly for a phone or power connection, are restive. There has been a rise in the status of new wealth, at the expense of caste- and education-based status.

Education and urbanization will create caste differences but create friction in the process. That may be politically unsettling. Bombay, a business center, is a stronghold of the militant Hindu organization, Shiv Sena. Communal tensions will arise over division of new wealth. Socialism is on the way out, but economic nationalism still has a powerful following.

One important area that has not been addressed is agriculture, where India has yet to emulate the early Chinese reforms. Price and export

controls discourage farmers and keep down rural demand for manufactured goods. In time, the new economic forces may grow frustrated with the inefficiencies of India's plural society and democratic system in favor of a more authoritarian setup — as tried unsuccessfully by Indira Gandhi in the 1980s. For now, however, the system, ramshackle as it may at times seem, keeps a country of many religions, languages and ethnic divisions together.

The system will mean that reform — social as much as economic — will not proceed as fast as its articulators want. But there is no stopping it.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Pope and Poland

ROME — The Encyclical on the persecution of the Roman Catholics in Poland is complete, but is withheld, it is said, at the instigation of Mr. Zarr, Bishop of Tirassol, and by French influence, much to the disgust of Cardinal Ledochowski. Mr. Zarr declared that the publication of that letter would have been deplorable as regards the relations between Russia and the Vatican, and that the reports about political and religious events in Poland which had so excited His Holiness were exaggerated. There is little doubt that Mr. Zarr has been the representative of Russia, and has tried to quiet the indignation of the Pope by making him hope for the establishment of official relations between Russia and the Vatican.

### 1919: 'Scraps of Paper'

PARIS — There has been much talk recently of a so-called Anglo-Japanese treaty, dividing up the Pacific

## All's Fair In the War On Crime

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — More and more billions for prisons to lock up more and more Americans who never had a decent chance at life.

Are we mad?

Why not use those billions to build more schools to give more young people living in poverty the education to climb out of it? It costs as much to keep a convict in prison as to send him to Yale, for heaven's sake.

And despite all the other billions the United States spends on the drug war, narcotics still flood the country, users are still being put into prison, crowding out violent criminals.

Why not legalize drugs and use the anti-drug money on therapy for addicts and to improve the neighborhoods that create them?

And why those long sentences for convicts? Every year behind bars makes them more bitter. They return to the same hard streets.

Save money by cutting sentences. Spend the savings to give released convicts training for decent jobs.

Those few paragraphs sum up a belief important in American liberal intellectual life — the belief that war against crime and drugs is largely aimed at and hurts the poor and wastes huge amounts of money that could be used to fight the poverty, discrimination and educational deprivation that cause crime.

The argument is false factually. Worse, it is damaging to people it is supposed to benefit — Americans, all skin shades, who live in the streets of poverty and killing.

Economically, the struggle against crime is the biggest bargain the taxpayer gets. A criminal on the loose costs society twice as much as a criminal in jail — in stolen goods, smashed property and of course the medical care for the victims.

The drug war has not yet been won. But it has saved hundreds of thousands of Americans from lives of addiction that would have cost the country scores of billions.

Nobody knows exactly how much because drug abuse is the cause of so many other crimes like family violence, robberies and muggings.

Most of the crime takes place in poor neighborhoods. Drug addicts gobble up hospital space and time that would have gone to the people of those neighborhoods. Fighting crime and drugs is one tax expenditure that benefits the poor most of all.

All those crowded jails are not filled with pot smokers caught by cops on patrol. Professor John Eassey Jr. of Princeton and Brookings reports that 93 percent of convicts in state prisons are violent criminals, many of them repeaters.

Yes, a lot of Americans are in jail. A lot more should be. If your house is burgled, there is a 1 in 80 chance the criminal will serve time.

The trouble with long sentences is that they turn out not to be all that long. Convicts serve about one-third of their sentences. A rapist can expect to be out in 5 years, a convicted murderer in 10.

President Bill Clinton now recognizes the dreadful importance of crime. But if he is to lead, as he should, he ought to make sure his top officers are following on close.

About mandatory sentences, his attorney general is known to law officers as waffle general. His surgeon general boasts another study of the much-studied legalization of drugs. Then after he properly says "nothing doing," she boosts it again. Either she does not believe what the president says or just does not care very much.

Most of all, he should tell the people the hardest truth of all — how deeply criminals have hurt the already wounded Americans, the poor.

The president should tell Americans that criminals who have stayed out of jail and criminals who got out too early have turned large parts of the inner city into war zones. "Build schools, not prisons" — that's not a choice now, it is a hoax.

In war zones the money and energy of government and the people go to surviving, fighting and winning. Sometimes a little extra money and energy are spent to keep up spirits. But was there ever a case where in a war zone there was enough money to make life decent and build for the future?

The criminals have deprived other citizens of the greatest civil liberty — the right to live in peace. They have also deprived citizens of the treasure to build for the future.

That is what the president should tell the American people, for it is the plain truth and will be so until the winning starts.

The New York Times.

### International Herald Tribune

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# BUSINESS

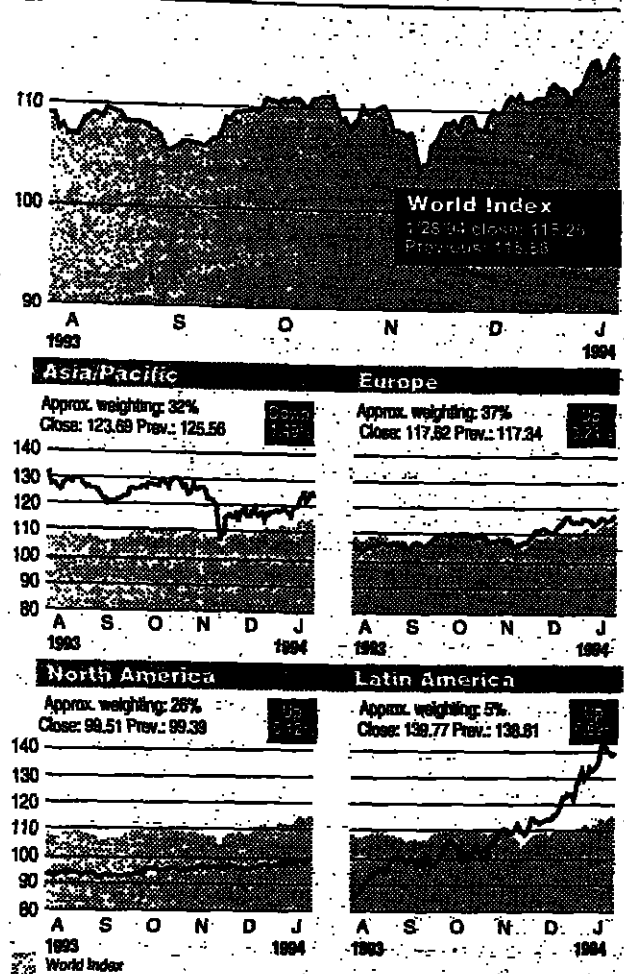
International Herald Tribune, Saturday-Sunday, January 29-30, 1994

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 115.25

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and elsewhere. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industry	1993	1994	% Change
Energy	114.27	113.18	-0.96
Utilities	122.97	125.10	+1.70
Finance	118.28	119.56	+1.09
Services	124.57	124.22	-0.28

## H.K. Bank Tightens Mortgages

### Aim Is to Cool Luxury Market

Bloomberg Business News

**HONG KONG** — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and other lenders are tightening mortgage rules to cool Hong Kong's overheating market for luxury apartments, saying it would reduce the amount of financing it provides and raise its interest rates.

The bank, as well as its subsidiary Hang Seng Bank, will now give buyers of homes costing 5 million Hong Kong dollars (\$641,000) or more a maximum mortgage of 50 percent, down from 60 percent previously. The banks also increased the interest rate on such mortgages by half a point, to 8.75 percent.

"We decided we needed to implement these measures now to stem the growth of lending on luxury property and the growth of our mortgage book as a whole," said Edwin Lau, Hongkong Bank's assistant general manager for retail banking. Analysts estimated real estate accounts for 35 percent of the bank's loan portfolio.

Luxury home prices rose 63 percent last year, according to the real estate brokerage Jones Lang Wootton. They have climbed at an even faster pace in the first four weeks of 1994; up to 1 percent a day, according to some estimates.

Rumors about the announcement, which came after the stock market had closed, drove Hong Kong shares down, with real estate stocks the hardest hit.

The Hang Seng index fell 92.59 points, or 0.81 percent, to 11,377.83. Sun Hung Kai Properties fell 1.00 Hong Kong dollar to 65.50 dollars (\$8.50). New World Development, another real estate concern, slipped a dollar to 36.50.

"Clearly there is concern not only about the impact any move could have on prices but over whether the volume of transactions could dry up, as that is what would affect the profits of property companies," said Morgan Hall, research director at Morgan Grenfell (Asia).

## A Vodka Lovers' Ukraine?

### It May Be, if Your Name Isn't Seagram

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

**KIEV** — Seagram Co. arrived in Ukraine two years ago, eager to do business in a vast market whose people were known for their fondness for vodka.

The company was pushed along on a romantic notion — that it was returning to the homeland of its founder — and it had grand plans for a new vodka that could be sold in Ukraine and exported to Russia, as well as to the West. There would be a plush showcase store in downtown Kiev.

The store, replete with fine Canadian maple and Ukrainian marble, towering ceilings and glittering chandeliers, was unveiled by the scion of Seagram, Edgar M. Bronfman, in July.

Here liquor and brandy, including \$190 bottles of vintage Cognac, nestled in blue satin gift boxes, sell out as black marketeers spend their dollars on the most expensive items they can find. The champagne and Irish whiskey do not do badly either.

But the heart of the Seagram venture, the production of vodka at a plant in the west Ukrainian city of Lvov, is stalled, by a suspicious, chaotic and, some would say, greedy government.

The Seagram story provides a stark illustration of the difficulties in starting a business in the transitional economies of the former Soviet Union. Ukraine may now be the toughest place, as hyperinflation spins toward 100 percent a month, the gray-market economy blossoms at the expense of the official one, and legislature and president's office issue conflicting laws and decrees on taxes and foreign currency.

There are 52 million people in this country, but there is no commercial distribution system and little brand consciousness.

That, after all, has been Seagram's stock in trade, with such famous labels as Chivas Regal and Passport Scotch whiskeys and Mumm Champagne.

"It is now impossible to do business in Ukraine

legally and make a profit," said Walter Kish, Seagram's manager here, who like Mr. Bronfman is of Ukrainian descent. Mr. Kish cited a slew of onerous decrees: a rule forcing companies to change half their dollar earnings into local currency at an artificially low rate; excise-tax increases that tripled the price of locally produced Seagram's vodka; a ban on markups of more than 50 percent of production costs; and abolition of the free-market currency auction.

If that were not enough, foreign business people

**'It is now impossible to do business in Ukraine legally and make a profit.'**

Walter Kish  
Seagram's manager in Kiev

complain about pervasive corruption. They assert that unless a contribution is made to what is loosely known as the "minister's pension fund," officials refuse to give the required permits.

When Seagram decided to come to Ukraine, the picture looked promising, especially for a company whose products were selling sluggishly in Western consumers concerned about health. Launching itself among the drinkers of Ukraine and Russia seemed to Seagram an appealing change from the slog of fighting for market share in the West.

The Ukrainian government, in its original foreign investment law in 1992, granted tax exemptions to draw outsiders. Among those who took the bait were Tambrands Inc., the maker of feminine-

See VODKA, Page 11

## BankAmerica Paying \$2 Billion For Continental

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SAN FRANCISCO** — BankAmerica Corp. said Friday that it had agreed to buy Continental Bank Corp. of Chicago for \$1.9 billion in stock and cash in the sixth-largest banking combination ever.

The acquisition is BankAmerica's first major purchase since 1991, when it acquired Security Pacific Bank of Los Angeles in what became an expensive and heavily criticized transaction.

The BankAmerica-Continental combination will yield a bank holding company with assets of \$209.6 billion, behind Citicorp among U.S. banks, with more than \$216 billion in assets.

The deal will expand BankAmerica's corporate banking operations, which will be consolidated in Chicago and will result in the layoffs of up to 800 people over two years.

"We complement each other remarkably well in terms of business lines, balance sheets, and geographic presence," BankAmerica's chairman, Richard Rosenberg, said.

As part of the transaction, Continental's chairman and chief executive, Thomas Theobald, is resigning.

The deal is an example of the increasingly aggressive consolidation of the banking industry. The trend is picking up steam because revenue growth at banks has been weak, and analysts say mergers are needed to sustain earnings growth.

The effort began in 1991 when BankAmerica acquired Security Pacific in the largest-ever merger, valued at \$4.7 billion. The transaction came under fire as BankAmerica posted higher-than-expected losses from Security Pacific's loan portfolio as California's real estate market slid into recession.

Also in 1991, NCB Corp. acquired C&S/Sovran Corp. to form NationsBank Corp. in the second-largest merger, valued at \$4.5 billion. C&S/Sovran had been formed through Sovran Financial's purchase of Citizens & Southern.

Other big mergers involved KeyCorp and Society Corp., and Chemical Banking Corp. and Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

Continental, in one of the most dramatic episodes in American banking history, was rescued with help from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in the early 1980s and then was restructured, never returning to its former stature.

BankAmerica's shares closed at \$45.25, off 50 cents on the day. Continental Bank's shares rose \$6.625, to \$34.50.

The transaction values each Continental Bank share at \$37.50. BankAmerica will issue 21.25 million common shares and pay \$399 million cash for the Chicago bank, with Continental shareholders choosing between cash and stock.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Banesto Agrees To Cut Capital

The Associated Press

**MADRID** — Banco Español de Crédito agreed Friday with the other large Spanish banks to cut its nominal share price to 400 pesetas from the 700 pesetas as part of a plan to rescue it, the Bank of Spain said.

The central bank said the other banks also agreed to recapitalize Banesto with a 180 billion peseta (\$1.29 billion) rights issue.

Banesto has agreed to inject 320 billion pesetas of its own funds. It will also apply 244 billion pesetas in reserves and cut capital by 49 billion pesetas by slashing the nominal share price.

The central bank took over Banesto on Dec. 28, saying the bank had a shortfall in net worth that threatened Spain's entire financial system. The shortfall was later found to be 605 billion pesetas.

## Funds for Palestinian Entity

Reuters

**PARIS** — International aid donors have agreed to fund most, but not all, of the start-up costs of a Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, the World Bank said Friday.

At a meeting on aid to the occupied territories, donors endorsed a proposed Palestinian budget for 1994, pledging \$120 million toward covering a budget deficit of \$158 million, Caid Koch-Weser, a World Bank vice president, said.

"It doesn't look as if we have

been able to get all that we needed to achieve a balanced budget," said Nabil Kassir, head of the Palestinian delegation. "But I am quite satisfied."

The donors include the European Union, the United States, Japan and some Arab countries.

Much of the money was earmarked for the Palestinian police force that will take charge of local security once Israeli troops withdraw.

Funds will also go towards central administration, the rehabilitation

of prisoners released by Israel and job creation.

Western donors normally insist that aid go to specific, agreed projects rather than to general government expenditure, but some were prepared to make an exception for the nascent Palestinian administration, which will initially have limited tax revenue.

Altogether, donors have pledged \$570 million in aid for 1994, most of it for basic infrastructure projects such as roads, water, sewage, electricity, hospital and schools.

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### A Triumph of Monetarism

By Sylvia Nasar

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — For the first time in 30 years, the U.S. economy has muddled through out of recession without the benefit of a significant tax cut or burst of government spending.

Although the recovery has skipped some regions and left many workers still without jobs, others have hailed it as a model expansion with noninflationary growth and falling unemployment.

A noninflationary recovery has been a kind of Holy Grail in economic policy circles for decades. While cutting taxes and increasing spending have proved useful in temporarily increasing economic growth, that growth often seemed to be coupled with the seeds of higher inflation.

In the recoveries of the 1960s and 1970s, for example, the price of extra stimulus to the economy was higher inflation. Some economists argued that monetary policy would have done the job better, but many others doubted that monetary policy alone would suffice.

To some economists, the biggest lesson of the nearly three-year-old recovery is that monetary policy — and particularly lower interest rates — can be a potent tool for pulling the economy out of recession, perhaps as potent as the traditional tools of fiscal policy: the tax cuts and government spending used by presidents from John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan.

"In a period when fiscal policy is frozen, monetary policy can do it," said Benjamin M. Friedman, an economist at Harvard University.

"The recession didn't turn into a depression and we got through the recession without financial fragility causing some kind of rupture," he said. "If that's what you mean by soft landing, then that's what we've had, and the credit goes largely to monetary policy."

Mr. Friedman and other economists cautioned that the effectiveness of monetary policy depends in part on the particular circumstances. Monetary policy alone might not have been sufficient if the economy had been as sick as some people had feared.

Pent-up consumer demand, renewed consumer confidence and growth in Third World export markets, all not directly tied to monetary policy, added to the economic momentum. Others also said the noninflationary nature of the recovery owes as much to the weakness of the rest of the world as it does to the particular magic of monetary policy.

Nonetheless, there is a new respect for the powers of monetary policy — and for the success of the Federal Reserve Board's low-interest-rate strategy. The Fed, which had raised rates by three percentage points in late 1989 to ward off inflation, has since brought rates down to the lowest they have been in 20 years.

That does not mean that presidents are likely to become converts to the monetarist creed. Tax cuts and spending have a voter appeal that monetary policy simply does not offer.

It is certainly possible that the announcement of a fiscal stimulus plan early in this recovery could have helped to restore consumer confidence sooner, though at the risk of hurting financial markets.

Unlike a tax cut, which puts money in paychecks, or public works spending, which employs people directly, some of the workings of monetary policy are indirect and far removed from the average household pocketbook, low mortgage rates aside.

But willing or not, as long as the deficit remains big enough to worry voters, presidents may be forced to let the Fed do the heavy lifting, while they focus on micro-measures — extending jobless

See POLICY, Page 11

## Malaysia To Build Theme Park

Agence France-Press

**ALOR STAR, Malaysia** — Malaysia has signed a deal to build a multibillion-dollar international theme park, officials said Friday.

The Jera International Park is to be built on a 2,835-hectare (6,300-acre) site facing the Malacca Strait in the northern state of Kedah. It is to include recreational, cultural, trade and convention and high-tech entertainment centers, a film academy and studios.

The park is to cost 17 billion ringgits (\$4.8 billion) and be Malaysia's most expensive project. Malaysian officials said the park would be bigger than Walt Disney Co.'s ventures near Paris and Los Angeles.

Prime Minister Mahatir bin Muhammad witnessed the signing Friday of the joint venture in Alor Star, the capital of his home state of Kedah. The pact is between the state government and two Malaysian companies, Suria Eksklusif Sdn. and Duta Point Sdn., to develop the park in four phases over 16 years.

Suria Eksklusif is to hold 60 percent of stake in the venture with the remaining shares equally divided. Its managing director, Florence Tan, said "the project's development will take its cue from the urban fabric of Alhambra in Spain and the resorts of Switzerland. The seaside resort will be developed along the lines of the medieval Mediterranean towns of Europe."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Jan. 28	Jan. 29
American	1.00	1.00
British	1.66	1.66
French	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36
Italian	1.36	1.36
Japanese	148.00	148.00
Swiss	1.48	1.48
U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00
Yen	148.00	148.00
Mark	1.36	1.36
Franc	6.55	6.55
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Yen	148.00	148



## MARKET DIARY

## Strong U.S. Growth Heartens Investors

**Bloomberg Business News**  
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks climbed to records on Friday amid expectations that interest rates will stay low, boosting corporate profits as the economy improves.

The Commerce Department said the U.S. economy grew at a 5.9 percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, the fastest pace in six years.

**N.Y. Stocks**  
The report also said a measure of price increases rose at a 1.3 percent rate in the quarter, the lowest since 1967.

"This is just great news," said Robert Street, who manages about \$360 million for Northern Investment Counselors, a unit of Northern Trust Co. "The good inflation outlook allows long-term interest rates to drop, and better economic news helps the stock market."

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 19.13 points to a record 3,945.43, its 11th closing high this year. The average, up 30.95 points for the week, has risen 5.10 percent in January, more than triple the month's historical average gain of 1.38 percent.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index climbed 1.65 to a record 478.70, exceeding Thursday's high. The Nasdaq over-the-counter index rose 3.65, to a record 796.33, surpassing its old high of 794.29, set Jan. 21.

Five stocks rose for every three

that fell on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active, with about 313 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

Reflecting the belief that inflation is in check, the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dropped as low as 6.16 percent on Thursday's close of 6.26 percent.

"As far as I am concerned, the outlook for stocks is bullish," said Thom Brown, managing director at Rutherford Brown & Co. "Rates are low and earnings are growing at a robust rate."

Texas Instruments Inc., for example, beat analysts' expectations with a 72 percent increase in fourth-quarter earnings. Shares of the semiconductor company closed up 1/4 at 71 after rising as high as 72 1/4. Net income increased to \$1.42 a share from 80 cents in the prior year.

McDonald Douglas rallied 2 1/4 to 114. Analysts expect the aerospace contractor to raise its dividend for the first time since halving the payout in 1991.

Teladyn, a defense contractor, dropped 2 1/4 to 23 1/4. The company suspended its 20-cent-a-share quarterly dividend.

America Online Inc. soared 7 1/2 to 60 1/4 after the provider of electronic services said quarterly earnings increased 55 percent on a 130 percent gain in revenue.

GP Financial Corp. closed at 19 in its first day of trading as a publicly held company.

## 4th-Period GDP Data Push the Dollar Higher

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
NEW YORK — The dollar rose Friday in active trading after release of strong data on the fourth-quarter gross domestic product, dealers and analysts said.

The Commerce Department reported that U.S. output jumped 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter, the biggest improvement in six years, compared with forecasts of a 5.5 percent increase.

The dollar rose to 1.7420 Deutsche marks from Thursday's 1.7390 DM. Against the Japanese yen, the dollar rose to 109.80 yen from the previous 108.85.

The pound eased to \$1.4965 from Thursday's \$1.5100. The dollar moved up to \$9.1700 French francs from 5.8812 francs and to 1.4690 Swiss francs from 1.4612.

David Gilmore, an analyst for MCM CurrencyWatch, said the dollar rebounded after hitting a low of 1.7190 DM on a smaller-than-expected rise in the fourth-quarter GDP price deflator, an indicator of inflation.

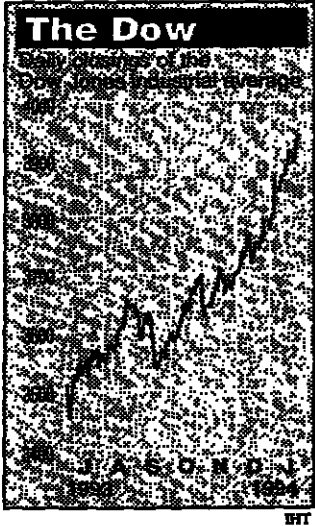
"A couple of hedge funds seem to have come in from the west, sensing the market was all over, and started taking in as many dollars they could get, causing interbank dealers to cover their short positions, and thus fueling the rally," Mr. Gilmore said.

A Banque Nationale de Paris dealer said the dollar also benefited from market sentiment that it was undervalued on a fundamental basis against European currencies and the yen.

"In addition, the news that Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa reached a compromise over political reform with the LDP opposition boosted the U.S. currency sharply against the yen," he said.

Traders said the compromise signed Friday was far from the end of Mr. Hosokawa's problems, with the economic stimulus package and trade negotiations still to be resolved. Traders said that pressure on the Japanese yen to put pressure on Japan for trade concessions, the dollar-yen rate can continue to be buffeted by comments from American officials. (AFK, Knight-Ridder)

The Dow



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25

NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381
127	127	127	381

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	+19.13
3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	+19.13
3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	+19.13
3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	+19.13
3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	3945.43	+19.13

Standard &amp; Poor's Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
478.70	478.70	478.70	478.70	+1.65
478.70	478.70	478.70	478.70	+1.65
478.70	478.70	478.70	478.70	+1.65
478.70	478.70	478.70	478.70	+1.65
478.70	478.70	478.70	478.70	+1.65

NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65

NASDAQ Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65
796.33	796.33	796.33	796.33	+3.65

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	+0.05
109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	+0.05
109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	+0.05
109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	+0.05
109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	+0.05

Market Sales

NYSE 4th Qtr. volume	NYSE 4th Qtr. value	NYSE 4th Qtr. volume	NYSE 4th Qtr. value
1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000	1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000
1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000	1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000
1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000	1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000
1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000	1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000
1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000	1,270,000,000	\$1,270,000,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sell	Start
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100

S&amp;P 100 Index Options

Call	Put	Call	Put
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Food

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Industrials

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Stock Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

Dividends

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05

STOCK SPLIT

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05
110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	+0.05



## German Union Calls Metalworkers to Take Job Actions

FRANKFURT — Hundreds of thousands of metalworkers are likely to disrupt factories across Germany next week in protests at employer threats to freeze wages and cut back on vacation benefits.

Germany's powerful IG Metall union on Friday called on employees to stop work, demonstrate and take extended breaks to put pressure on employers to withdraw their proposals. The union said these proposals would cut workers' real income by an unacceptable 10 percent.

The 3.2 million strong union, which represents workers in Germany's key automotive and metalworking companies, wants a pay increase of up to 6 percent and job security for its members.

The last full strike in the engineering sector, in 1984, lasted several weeks and knocked almost 0.5 point off German gross national product for the year.

IG Metall's president, Klaus Zwickel, said on television on Friday that the employers had forced the union into protest action.

"The employers have stuck rigidly to a policy of refuse and block," he said. "This leaves us with no alternative other than to carry out token strikes to put vast pressure on the pay negotiations."

Both sides in the talks still hope that a full strike can be avoided and are at pains to stress that although talks in all but one negotiating region have now broken off with no agreement in sight, they have not yet collapsed completely.

Employer and union sources say privately they expect talks to resume in mid-February, after around two weeks of walk-outs and disruption on an ever-growing scale.

Both sides are also aware that a strike now, just as Germany is beginning a fragile recovery from its worst postwar recession, may well find little support with the public.

Hans-Joachim Gottschol, head of the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, said that a strike could have catastrophic consequences.

"Given the current state of the German metals and electronics industries a mass strike could push many companies into bankruptcy and destroy jobs," he said.

"We will do everything to avert a strike. But we will not sign a pay agreement that pushes companies into disaster."

Analysts believe that the fact both sides are placing a heavy emphasis on job security could pave the way for a final settlement. But there is as yet no common ground on how this can be achieved.

## U.S. Irks Bundesbank Chief German Cleaves to Tight Credit Policy

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — The president of the Bundesbank and a senior U.S. Treasury official seated next to each other at an unusual public debate here, clashed Friday over a U.S. call for Europe to relax monetary policy and take other steps to stimulate demand.

Speaking before a group of leading businessmen and economists attending the World Economic Forum here, Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, rejected as potentially inflationary the plea made by Lawrence Summers, the U.S. Treasury undersecretary for international affairs.

The Bundesbank chief insisted Europe's high unemployment rate was a structural problem that could not be solved with short-term remedies. In stern tones he repeated the Bundesbank's firm opposition to any policies that could jeopardize monetary stability and the fight against inflation.

While acknowledging Germany faced serious problems of recession and unemployment, Mr. Tietmeyer was unmoved by the U.S. official's call for a rapid move toward lower interest rates in Europe. "We should maintain

the course of nonexpansionary policies," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

During the confrontation, which was friendly but blunt, Mr. Summers contended that stimulating consumer demand was necessary because unemployment in Europe had jumped by 50 percent since 1990 and would "surely rise more."

The Treasury official warned that by the end of 1994 the output gap — the loss of production relative to capacity — would probably exceed \$1,000 a person in the European Union and in Japan and still be increasing.

Washington's concern, Mr. Summers said, was that unless Europe relaxed its monetary policy its economies would grow slowly and cause problems for American exporters.

Although Mr. Summers did not single out the Bundesbank, he said it was widely believed in Europe and Japan that the problems of recession were structural, and could not be addressed by macroeconomic policies.

The structuralist view is a half truth as it proved to be in the 1930s and early 1960s. There are profound structural problems, but there's little prospect that an attack on them will succeed without parallel demand expansion," he added.

Mr. Tietmeyer responded that relaxing monetary policy did not work in a recession and that the best way to produce more jobs was to keep inflation low.

Separately, Peter Sutherland, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, castigated the Group of Seven industrial countries as "a small and exclusive group" of wealthy nations and called for the creation of a new group to coordinate world economic initiatives.

"The G-7 is not capable of coordinating the work of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the new World Trade Organization," Mr. Sutherland said. "What is needed is a body that includes prime ministers, finance ministers and trade ministers from the OECD nations and from developing countries."

Mr. Sutherland cited the example of Russia as a case of insufficient coordination among the G-7 and multilateral institutions.

The GATT chief also warned that protectionist rhetoric was again on the rise, just a few weeks after an accord on trade liberalization was reached at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

Mr. Sutherland also urged that China be allowed into GATT "as soon as possible."

## Stocks Fall, Rates Surge In Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkish stocks tumbled and overnight interest rates hit 400 percent on Friday as the impact of this week's devaluation rippled through the economy.

The Istanbul stock exchange's 69-share index plunged 4.9 percent, to 18,562 points, on Friday for a loss of nearly 29 percent this week.

An official said Prime Minister Tansu Ciller asked the Finance Ministry on Friday to design new tax breaks for stock-based funds to try to buoy the shaken market. The news, although not publicly confirmed, rallied the share index near the end of the session.

The dollar opened at 17,800 lira, though it fell to 17,100 as the central bank sold the U.S. currency to buy its own unit.

The central bank set overnight rates at 85 to 90 percent but bankers said the intervention against the dollar and banks' weekend funding needs triggered a sudden demand for liquidity, forcing unofficial overnight interbank rates to record highs around 400 percent.

Turkey devalued the lira by 12 percent on Wednesday after a 10-day money crisis. The central bank and treasury raised their interest rates to bolster the currency. The devaluation is certain to add to Turkey's spiraling inflation, which ran at 71.1 percent in 1993.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2600	3300	2400
2500	3200	2300
2400	3100	2200
2300	3000	2100
2200	2900	2000
2100	2800	1900
2000	2700	1800
1900	2600	1700
1800	2500	1600
1700	2400	1500
1600	2300	1400
1500	2200	1300
1400	2100	1200
1300	2000	1100
1200	1900	1000
1100	1800	900
1000	1700	800
900	1600	700
800	1500	600
700	1400	500
600	1300	400
500	1200	300
400	1100	200
300	1000	100
200	900	0
100	800	-100
0	700	-200
-100	600	-300
-200	500	-400
-300	400	-500
-400	300	-600
-500	200	-700
-600	100	-800
-700	0	-900
-800	-100	-1000
-900	-200	-1100
-1000	-300	-1200
-1100	-400	-1300
-1200	-500	-1400
-1300	-600	-1500
-1400	-700	-1600
-1500	-800	-1700
-1600	-900	-1800
-1700	-1000	-1900
-1800	-1100	-2000
-1900	-1200	-2100
-2000	-1300	-2200
-2100	-1400	-2300
-2200	-1500	-2400
-2300	-1600	-2500
-2400	-1700	-2600
-2500	-1800	-2700
-2600	-1900	-2800
-2700	-2000	-2900
-2800	-2100	-3000
-2900	-2200	-3100
-3000	-2300	-3200
-3100	-2400	-3300
-3200	-2500	-3400
-3300	-2600	-3500
-3400	-2700	-3600
-3500	-2800	-3700
-3600	-2900	-3800
-3700	-3000	-3900
-3800	-3100	-4000
-3900	-3200	-4100
-4000	-3300	-4200
-4100	-3400	-4300
-4200	-3500	-4400
-4300	-3600	-4500
-4400	-3700	-4600
-4500	-3800	-4700
-4600	-3900	-4800
-4700	-4000	-4900
-4800	-4100	-5000
-4900	-4200	-5100
-5000	-4300	-5200
-5100	-4400	-5300
-5200	-4500	-5400
-5300	-4600	-5500
-5400	-4700	-5600
-5500	-4800	-5700
-5600	-4900	-5800
-5700	-5000	-5900
-5800	-5100	-6000
-5900	-5200	-6100
-6000	-5300	-6200
-6100	-5400	-6300
-6200	-5500	-6400
-6300	-5600	-6500
-6400	-5700	-6600
-6500	-5800	-6700
-6600	-5900	-6800
-6700	-6000	-6900
-6800	-6100	-7000
-6900	-6200	-7100
-7000	-6300	-7200
-7100	-6400	-7300
-7200	-6500	-7400
-7300	-6600	-7500
-7400	-6700	-7600
-7500	-6800	-7700
-7600	-6900	-7800
-7700	-7000	-7900
-7800	-7100	-8000
-7900	-7200	-8100
-8000	-7300	-8200
-8100	-7400	-8300
-8200	-7500	-8400
-8300	-7600	-8500
-8400	-7700	-8600
-8500	-7800	-8700
-8600	-7900	-8800
-8700	-8000	-8900
-8800	-8100	-9000
-8900	-8200	-9100
-9000	-8300	-9200
-9100	-8400	-9300
-9200	-8500	-9400
-9300	-8600	-9500
-9400	-8700	-9600
-9500	-8800	-9700
-9600	-8900	-9800
-9700	-9000	-9900
-9800	-9100	-10000
-9900	-9200	-10100
-10000	-9300	-10200
-10100	-9400	-10300
-10200	-9500	-10400
-10300	-9600	-10500
-10400	-9700	-10600
-10500	-9800	-10700
-10600	-9900	-10800
-10700	-10000	-10900
-10800	-10100	-11000
-10900	-10200	-11100
-11000	-10300	-11200
-11100	-10400	-11300
-11200	-10500	-11400
-11300	-10600	-11500
-11400	-10700	-11600
-11500	-10800	-11700
-11600	-10900	-11800
-11700	-11000	-11900
-11800	-11100	-12000
-11900	-11200	-12100
-12000	-11300	-12200
-12100	-11400	-12300
-12200	-11500	-12400
-12300	-11600	-12500
-12400	-11700	-12600
-12500	-11800	-12700
-12600	-11900	-12800
-12700	-12000	-12900
-12800	-12100	-13000
-12900	-12200	-13100
-13000	-12300	-13200
-13100	-12400	-13300
-13200	-12500	-13400
-13300	-12600	-13500
-13400	-12700	-13600
-13500	-12800	-13700
-13600	-12900	-13800
-13700	-13000	-13900
-13800	-13100	-14000
-13900	-13200	-14100
-14000	-13300	-14200
-14100	-13400	-14300
-14200	-13500	-14400
-14300	-13600	-14500
-14400	-13700	-14600
-14500	-13800	-14700
-14600	-13900	-14800
-14700	-14000	-14900
-14800	-14100	-15000
-14900	-14200	-15100
-15000	-14300	-15200
-15100	-14400	-15300
-15200	-14500	-15400
-15300	-14600	-15500
-15400	-14700	-15600
-15500	-14800	-15700
-15600	-14900	-15800
-15700	-15000	-15900
-15800	-15100	-16000
-15900	-15200	-16100
-16000	-15300	-16200
-16100	-15400	-16300
-16200	-15500	-16400
-16300	-15600	-16500
-16400	-15700	-16600
-16500	-15800	-16700
-16600	-15900	-16800
-16700	-16000	-16900
-16800	-16100	-17000
-16900	-16200	-17100
-17000	-16300	-17200
-17100	-16400	-17300
-17200	-16500	-17400
-17300	-16600	-17500
-17400	-16700	-17600
-17500	-16800	-17700
-17600	-16900	-17800
-17700	-17000	-17900
-17800	-17100	-18000
-17900	-17200	-18100
-18000	-17300	-18200
-18100	-17400	-18300
-18200	-17500	-18400
-18300	-17600	-18500
-18400	-17700	-18600
-18500	-17800	-18700
-18600	-17900	-18800
-18700	-18000	-18900
-18800	-18100	-19000
-18900	-18200	-19100
-19000	-18300	-19200
-19100	-18400	-19300
-19200	-18500	-19400
-19300	-18600	-19500
-19400	-18700	-19600
-19500	-18800	-19700
-19600	-18900	-19800
-19700	-19000	-19900
-19800	-19100	-20000
-19900	-19200	-20100
-20000	-19300	-20200
-20100	-19400	-20300
-20200	-19500	-20400
-20300	-19600	-20500
-20400	-19700	-20600
-20500	-19800	-20700
-20600	-19900	-20800
-20700	-20000	-20900
-20800	-20100	-21000
-20900	-20200	-21100
-21000	-20300	-21200
-21100	-20400	-21300
-21200	-20500	-21400
-21300	-20600	-21500
-21400	-20700	-21600
-21500	-20800	-21700
-21600	-20900	-21800
-21700	-21000	-21900
-21800	-21100	-22000
-21900	-21200	-22100
-22000	-21300	-22200
-22100	-21400	-22300
-22200	-21500	-22400
-22300	-21600	-22500
-22400	-21700	-22600
-22500	-21800	-22700
-22600	-21900	-22800
-22700	-22000	-22900
-22800	-22100	-23000
-22900	-22200	-23100
-23000	-22300	-23200
-23100	-22400	-23300
-23200	-22500	-23400
-23300	-22600	-23500
-23400	-22700	-23600
-23500	-22800	-23700
-23600	-22900	-23800
-23700	-23000	-23900
-23800	-23100	-24000
-23900	-23200	-24100
-24000	-23300	-24200
-24100	-23400	-24300



**Friday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

10.11.11

Common Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Clos
A&P								
Academy of Art								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								
Academy of Writing								
Academy of Music								
Academy of Science								
Academy of Sports								
Academy of Technology								
Academy of Visual Arts								

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest Close
10	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
11	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
12	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
13	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
14	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
15	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
16	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
17	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
18	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
19	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
20	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
21	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
22	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
23	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
24	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
25	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
26	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
27	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
28	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
29	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
30	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
31	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
32	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
33	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
34	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
35	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
36	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
37	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
38	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
39	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
40	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
41	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
42	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
43	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
44	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
45	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
46	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
47	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
48	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
49	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
50	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
51	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
52	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
53	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
54	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
55	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
56	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
57	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
58	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
59	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
60	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
61	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
62	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
63	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
64	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
65	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
66	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
67	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
68	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
69	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
70	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
71	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
72	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
73	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
74	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
75	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
76	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
77	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
78	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
79	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
80	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
81	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
82	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
83	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
84	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
85	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
86	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
87	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
88	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
89	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
90	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
91	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
92	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
93	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
94	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
95	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
96	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
97	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
98	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
99	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100
100	1.00	0.75	100	0.00	11.5	10	100	1.00	0.75	100

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	160.00	158.00	159.00	158.50	1,200,000	160.00	158.00	159.00	158.50	1,200,000	160.00	158.00	159.00	158.50	1,200,000	160.00	158.00	159.00	158.50	1,200,000
Microsoft	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	800,000	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	800,000	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	800,000	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	800,000
Apple	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	600,000	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	600,000	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	600,000	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	600,000
Amazon	80.00	78.00	79.00	78.50	400,000	80.00	78.00	79.00	78.50	400,000	80.00	78.00	79.00	78.50	400,000	80.00	78.00	79.00	78.50	400,000
Google	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	300,000	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	300,000	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	300,000	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	300,000
Facebook	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	200,000	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	200,000	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	200,000	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	200,000
Twitter	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	100,000	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	100,000	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	100,000	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	100,000
LinkedIn	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	50,000	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	50,000	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	50,000	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	50,000
Slack	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	25,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	25,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	25,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	25,000
Zoom	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	15,000	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	15,000	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	15,000	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	15,000
Dropbox	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.85	10,000	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.85	10,000	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.85	10,000	2.00	1.80	1.90	1.85	10,000
Evernote	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.35	5,000	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.35	5,000	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.35	5,000	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.35	5,000
Box	1.00	0.80	0.90	0.85	3,000	1.00	0.80	0.90	0.85	3,000	1.00	0.80	0.90	0.85	3,000	1.00	0.80	0.90	0.85	3,000
OneDrive	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.42	1,500	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.42	1,500	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.42	1,500	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.42	1,500
Google Drive	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.26	800	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.26	800	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.26	800	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.26	800
Dropbox Business	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.16	400	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.16	400	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.16	400	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.16	400
Evernote Business	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	200	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	200	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	200	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	200

[illegible][illegible]

**Friday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Latest	Change
1	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
2	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
3	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
4	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
5	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
6	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
7	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
8	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
9	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
10	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
11	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
12	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
13	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
14	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
15	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
16	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
17	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
18	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
19	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
20	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
21	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
22	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
23	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
24	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
25	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
26	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
27	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
28	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
29	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
30	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
31	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
32	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
33	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
34	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
35	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
36	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
37	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
38	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
39	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
40	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
41	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
42	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
43	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
44	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
45	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
46	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
47	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
48	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
49	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
50	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
51	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
52	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
53	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
54	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
55	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
56	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
57	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
58	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
59	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
60	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
61	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
62	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
63	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
64	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
65	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
66	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
67	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
68	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
69	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
70	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
71	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
72	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
73	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
74	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
75	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
76	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
77	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
78	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
79	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
80	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
81	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
82	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
83	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
84	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
85	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
86	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
87	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
88	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
89	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
90	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
91	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
92	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
93	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
94	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
95	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
96	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
97	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
98	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
99	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0
100	Alcoa	57	45	5.1	114	84	84	0

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Some figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 27 weeks plus the current week, and not the latest available figures. The 27-week period of stock dividends commencing in 25 percent of more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown. The new stock dividend is shown. All other figures are derived from the annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

1. Dividend (see entry 31)  
2. Annual ratio of dividend plus stock dividend  
3. Dividend of dividend  
4. Dividend  
5. Dividend  
6. Dividend  
7. Dividend  
8. Dividend  
9. Dividend  
10. Dividend  
11. Dividend  
12. Dividend  
13. Dividend  
14. Dividend  
15. Dividend  
16. Dividend  
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28. Dividend  
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42. Dividend  
43. Dividend  
44. Dividend  
45. Dividend  
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# Jobless Rate Is Inexorably Rising in Japan

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
TOKYO — Japan's unemployment rate hit 2.9 percent in December, the highest level in six-and-a-half years, the government reported Friday.  
The Management and Coordination Agency said the December jobless rate, adjusted for seasonal factors, rose from 2.8 percent in November, and was the highest since 3.0 percent in June 1987.  
Kunji Ome, an economist at Dresdner Securities, predicted that as Japan's recession dragged on, the jobless rate would peak at 3.5 percent in the last quarter of 1994 or first quarter of 1995. That would surpass the record, 3.1 percent, set in May 1987.  
Women, especially those between 25 and 34, have suffered the brunt of unemployment. The jobless rate among women was at 3.1 percent in December, while for men it was 2.7 percent.  
But an official of the Management and Coordination Agency said that the rate of increase in unemployment had accelerated for men between 35 and 44, the "core group" in the work force. "This is likely to rise faster in the coming months," the official said.  
Japanese companies in all sectors, battered by the recession, are slashing their payrolls, despite the long-held practice of keeping workers even in business slowdowns. Companies are also freezing hir-

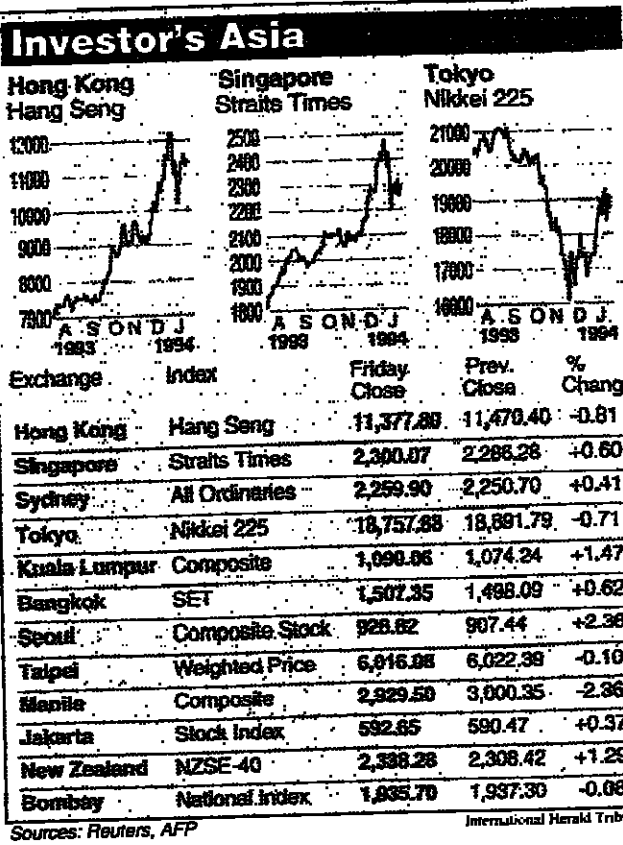
# Tokyo Piles On the Bonds

## Rise in Government Debt Hits Prices

**Bloomberg Business News**  
TOKYO — Japan's public-spending spree since the collapse of the economy's speculative boom in 1990 is pushing government debt levels to among the highest in the industrial world and is having a punishing impact on the Tokyo bond market.  
Hoping to lift the economy out of its mire, Japan's financial bureaucrats have already committed to spending roughly \$270 billion in three separate packages aimed primarily at big-ticket public-works projects. To finance these commitments, Japan has taken on a pile of debt by issuing new government bonds.  
That pile would grow even bigger if Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is able to put through a package of tax cuts, spending and loans that could run as high as 16 trillion yen (\$146.7 billion), according to local news reports. The prospect of a budget gap is depressing prices.  
"By next fiscal year, the amount of outstanding Japanese government bonds will reach 200 trillion yen, or approximately 42 percent of Japan's gross domestic product," said Mutsaers Sasaki-Smith, an economist at Morgan Stanley & Co.  
As a percentage of GDP, that will top the government bond burden now being shouldered by the once-profligate United States and other wealthy Group of Seven industrial nations, save Italy.  
Until mid-January, the world's second-largest government bond market behind the United States had enjoyed a seven-month rally. Now, Japanese government bond prices are falling amid concern the Finance Ministry will move to increase the issuance of bonds to finance economic stimulus measures for next fiscal year, which begins April 1.  
To pay for the stimulus measures, the government will have to increase its issuance of bonds by 20 trillion yen next fiscal year, analysts and economists said.  
The growing distaste for Japanese bonds was evident this week, when Japanese investors gave a resounding thumbs-down on a 1 trillion yen auction of 3.7 percent, 10-year government bonds. Investors were willing to bid only an average 98.53 yen for every 100 yen in new 10-year bonds,

# China Vows Not to Cut Imports to End Deficit

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BEIJING — China reassured its trading partners Friday that it would not consider reducing imports to balance its trade deficit and would push ahead with reforms to integrate with the world market.  
Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, emphasized the key to reducing last year's \$12.18 billion deficit was the expansion of exports "rather than the reduction of imports."  
But she warned that failure to balance the deficit over the next few years would "certainly affect our ability to import" in the long run.  
China's imports grew 29 percent last year, to \$109.5 billion, while exports grew only 8 percent, to \$97.3 billion, resulting in the first deficit since 1989.  
Miss Wu attributed last year's import boom to rapid growth of the domestic economy, which fueled urgent demand for raw materials, energy and technical equipment.  
Outlining trade policy for 1994, she said the key was successful management of foreign-exchange reforms that brought unification of the former two-tier exchange-rate system on Jan. 1. While full convertibility will still be a while off, the reforms will boost competitiveness as part of China's push toward a socialist market economy, she said.  
Miss Wu criticized the United States for not fully appreciating steps taken to protect intellectual property rights but acknowledged a drive to educate Chinese on the law and said there were plans to set up intellectual property-rights courts in major cities.  
After Washington threatened sanctions, China revised its copyright law in 1992 and joined several international copyright conventions.  
Foreign investment in China doubled in 1993 for the second year in a row, Miss Wu said, but the flood of overseas companies helped swell its trade gap. China approved \$3.26 billion in foreign investment projects with a value of \$110.85 billion last year. (AFP, Bloomberg)



## Very briefly:

- Garuda Indonesia, the national airline, wants to make an initial public offering of stock in 1995, its senior vice president for finance said, but the transportation and finance ministries have not yet given their approval.
- The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research said its index of consumer sentiment rose in the fourth quarter of 1993, the highest level since the survey began in 1986, but the institute cautioned that runaway spending on consumer goods risked spurring inflation.
- Macropix International Co., a privately held semiconductor maker, plans to invest 30 billion Taiwan dollars (\$1.13 billion) between 1996 and 2000 in three integrated-circuit plants in Taiwan.
- Shanghai Erlangji, a textile machinery maker with American depositary shares, expects its 1993 after-tax profit, before extraordinary items, to exceed 170 million yuan (\$20 million).
- Astra (Wund) Pharmaceutical Co. is being formed as a venture between Astra AB, the Swedish drug concern, and two Chinese partners, Wund Development Zone Corp. and Wund Pharmaceutical Corp.
- Hitachi Ltd. will merge its four videotape-recorder-parts manufacturing units by autumn, eliminating 300 jobs.

## Taiwan to Get 4th TV Station

**Reuters**  
TAIPEI — Taiwan, liberalizing its broadcasting industry after 23 years, said Friday that it would allow the creation of a fourth television station and 29 new radio stations.  
The government will begin accepting applications in June to set up the TV station. Deputy Communications Minister Ma Cheng-fang said. Minimum capital of 300 million Taiwan dollars (\$11.3 million) is required.  
A 13-member panel of scholars and officials is expected to choose the winner by December, and broadcasting should begin by 1997, said officials at the cabinet's Government Information Office, which oversees local media.  
Taiwan now has three television stations, in which the ruling Nationalist Party, the Taiwan Provincial Government, the Education Ministry and the Defense Ministry hold major stakes.  
The opposition Democratic Progressive Party accuses the Nationalists of using media influence to maintain the grip they have had on power for the last 40 years.  
Applications for 29 FM radio stations will be accepted starting in May, Mr. Ma said. In December the government approved 13 radio applications. Taiwan now has 33 radio stations, 21 privately owned. The Nationalists have considerable influence over the Broadcasting Corporation of China, the largest.

## Sanyo Posts Loss 2d Year in a Row

**Bloomberg Business News**  
TOKYO — Sanyo Electric Co. announced its second successive year of operating loss Friday to the surprise of analysts, who had expected the company to show operating losses for the current year.  
Sales cannot improve with a strong yen and weak demand, so cost-cutting is the only alternative, analysts said. According to Sanyo's executive managing director, Yoshio Sekido, the company expects to cut 1,000 more domestic jobs than it had previously indicated.  
Mr. Sekido said Sanyo posted an operating loss of 19.42 billion yen (\$176.9 million) for the year ended Nov. 30. Sanyo reported a 16.69 billion yen loss on operations the previous year. Current, or pretax, profit, fell 43.5 percent, to 6.04 billion yen in the latest period.

## Manila Raises Gasoline Prices

**The Associated Press**  
MANILA — The government announced increases in fuel and electricity rates Friday, sparking off complaints from the public and strikes threats from labor unions.  
The chairman of the Energy Regulatory Board, Rex Tanchico, said the government raised the price of gasoline, kerosene and diesel by 1.55 peso per liter (21 cents per gallon). That represents a 15 percent to 22 percent increase. Cooking fuel received the biggest increase, 28 percent.  
Energy companies had asked for price increases after the government imposed an oil tax in September. The government said it had been forced to grant the hike because Congress had refused to pass new taxes.

## Seoul Moves to Cool Market

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
SEOUL — South Korea announced measures to cool the stock market late on Friday after share prices surged to record highs for the fifth consecutive day.  
The Finance Ministry said after trading closed that it would provide the market with shares worth 3 trillion won (\$3.7 billion) by allowing more new issues and having institutions increase sales.  
The measures came after the Composite Price Index had gained 19 points, closing at 926.75, its highest point for four years, on heavy trading of 55.3 million shares worth 1.3 trillion won.  
As part of the measures, the Finance Ministry will allow the listing of Korea Exchange Bank and a rights issue by the Commercial Bank of Korea, both in April.  
The ministry said it would also allow rights issues and initial public offerings totaling 5 trillion won in 1994, instead of an earlier plan for 5 trillion won worth.  
A ministry official said the government would also require local institutional investors to sell 3 trillion won worth of shares they are holding in 1994, instead of 2 trillion won as originally planned.  
Analysts were divided in their assessment of the impact of the measures. Some said the additional supply of shares was insufficient to dampen the bull run, while others predicted big plunges when the market reopens Saturday for its half-day session.  
Deposits with brokerages by investors wishing to buy shares amounted to a record 3.58 trillion won on Thursday.  
"Both individuals and institutions have difficulties finding other places to put their money than the stock market," said Fuh Do, an analyst at Daewoo Securities Co. He noted that interest rates were

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

### PERSONALS

THANK YOU ST. JUNE and Sarah Heart of Jesus for prayers answered. RE

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# THE MONEY REPORT

## FIRST COLUMN

### Mammon's Agnostics Win the Day

**O**F all the gods worshipped in modern times, Mammon is one of very few to be untroubled by agnostics. There are plenty of atheists—that is, plenty of people who are violently opposed to the cult of money and the markets. But agnostics? People who argue that money doesn't matter or that it can't be controlled are difficult to find.

Most modern debate centers on how the forces of capitalism might best be channelled, the endless argument between liberalism and central planning, or, now, its nephew, dirigisme. That debate is predicated on the assumption that capital has some intrinsic moral quality.

For the libertarians, it is deemed a good thing, and should be left to free us all to do or die. For the central planners, it is a dark force, something that needs to be controlled, trimmed and constantly re-directed toward some communal good.

**B**UT a financial agnostic will tell you that, judging from the way capital markets of all sorts behave, money is neither inherently good nor evil. It is random, unpredictable, and knows only itself.

The notion of a solipsistic market suits neither Mammon-worshipper nor atheist. Neither will be pleased by the idea that the markets can be predicted by valuation theories involving the decision-making processes of immature business school graduates. Nor will the idea be appealing that this supposedly great societal force can be predicted by the shape of a chart plotting some arcane financial ratio.

Then again, maybe the market is not so much predicted but explained, in the manner of meteorologists who can explain exactly why they failed to predict a certain weather system.

The performance of mutual fund managers against the market indexes certainly leaves them with a lot of explaining, and a lot of performing, to do. Perhaps their error is to believe too much in a false god.

M.B.

## 'Hands-On' Managers: Dinosaurs of the Investment Game?

By Iain Jenkins

**P**HILLIPE Cartoux alarmed colleagues in the Paris stockbrokerage, Ferri, when he started throwing darts against the company notice board. Surprise turned to amused outrage when everyone realized that he was targeting the share listings page of a financial newspaper. It was his way of picking five shares for the firm's annual investment competition.

For a broker, who makes his living advising clients which stocks to buy, it was an act of heresy. Unabashed, Mr. Cartoux, who is the firm's chartist, said that he is confident of beating the majority of his colleagues.

"Picking shares has got nothing to do with analysis," he said. "It is like tossing a coin—luck."

Behind the joke is a serious point. Are highly paid financial advisers and fund managers who cost mutual fund investors up to 1.5 percent annually really worth the money? Or would the investor be better off leaving investment decisions to a dart or, more scientifically, to a computer that runs a fund that simply mirrors the performance of a market index?

The answer is an open secret in the world of financial advisers. Between the dart thrower and the stock-picking fund manager there is not much to choose. Investment games in financial magazines that pit a blindfolded monkey against top fund managers show that the monkey wins almost as many times as it loses.

However, the outcome between the index and the fund manager is much clearer. The fund managers, sitting in mahogany paneled rooms in well-cut suits, are consistently beaten by the computer which passively tracks the S&P 500 in the United States, the FTSE in the United Kingdom, the Nikkei in Japan, or any other index.

"The figures show that the indexes relentlessly perform better than three-quarters of all fund managers," said Nigel Legge, the London head of unit trust management at James Capel, which leads the market in British retail index funds. He said that over a 30-year period, investors would have got an 13 percent average real return by tracking the index in their chosen market. This is far better than if they had invested in the average mutual fund.

So why do investors pay for expensive managers who can't even beat the index?

The answer is partly that index funds are seen as boring. They are not going to do anything spectacular. For many investors the lure of a managed mutual fund is the upside. With a lot of luck and some good judgment investors in "actively" managed mutual funds can see spectacular gains.

### Investment Theory

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The Harvard Business School indicator

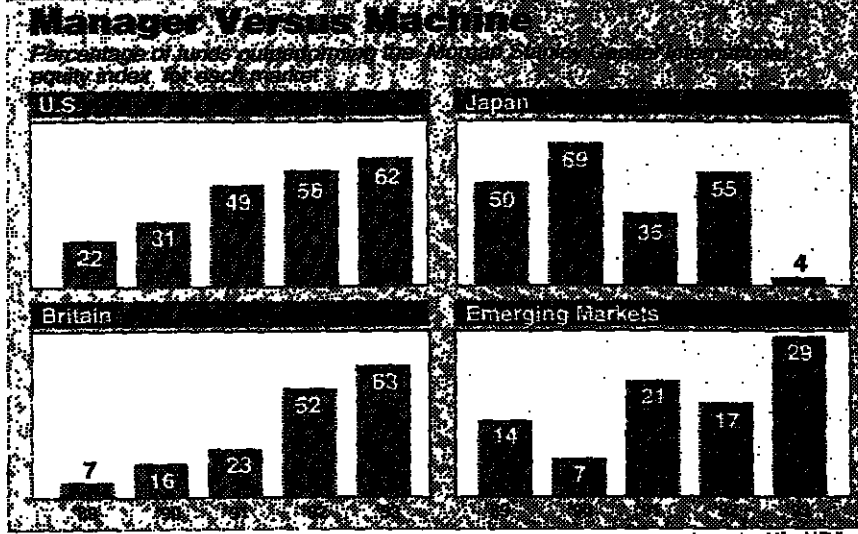
Page 17  
A revisionist view of classical valuation tools  
What's in a chart

Anyone in the United States who put money this year into Lexington Growth & Income would have thumped the S&P index by a massive 259.71 percent. Nothing can take away from Lexington's performance but the figures tell a different story over the preceding three years.

Investors who bought into Lexington late 1989 and then sold three years later in 1992 would have been in for a surprise. A large chunk of their capital would have vanished as Lexington was consistently one of the worst performing funds over those years.

Tony Fraher, a pioneer of index funds in the United Kingdom and now chief executive of Singer & Friedlander investment management, said: "There is always going to be a manager who will beat the index. The real question is: Can you—as the small investor—pick the manager every time? The chances are that you can't. So, if you want to be able to sleep at night you may be better off picking the index."

In the early '80s in the United States and a little later in Europe there was a move by small investors into index funds. It was fueled by advertisements in the international financial press showing that more than 90 percent of "active" fund managers did not beat the index. But it didn't catch on as much as many experts had predicted. Neverthe-



less, Wells Fargo, the San Francisco bank, now manages \$150 billion in passive funds. Retail investors in the United States, with 17 percent of their stock investments in these kinds of funds, are becoming increasingly sophisticated with "tilts" and other performance enhancers. Outside the United States, the same trend has taken place, but on a much smaller scale.

The logic of indexation seems overwhelming. Apart from the performance reliability the investor pays between 0.3 to 0.5 percent in fees for a passive fund compared with 1.5 percent for an "actively" managed fund. By buying a "passive" fund the investor already has a head start.

But over the past few years—just as

indexation has taken hold as a mainstream investment tool—the figures that mocked fund managers for failing to beat the index have started to move in their favor.

In 1989 in the United States only 22 percent of active fund managers beat the index, fairly typical for the preceding 10 years. Then in 1990 the swing started, with a steady improvement taking place right up until last year when 755 U.S. fund managers out of 1207 (63 percent) beat the index. A similar pattern can be seen in almost all other developing markets.

Does this mean that the fund managers are doing their job better? Not necessarily, said Bill McBride at Lipper Analytical Securities Corp. in New York. According to him,

## A Relative Look at Absolute Returns

**D**ERIVATIVES funds are the new kids on the block of collective investment. Everything about them is new—their investment style, their marketing stance, and especially the way their performance is measured.

Their managers argue that it doesn't make sense to measure them against an index. The argument runs that performance should be measured in "absolute" terms, since the funds invest in financial instruments whose value varies according to the fluctuations of a wide variety of share, bond and interest rate levels.

"Absolute return is the return you get

above the risk-free market rate. If you were a dollar-oriented investor you might say that return would be the three-month rate offered by a prime bank," said James Wilmot-Smith, trading director of GNI Fund Management, a London-based derivatives fund management firm.

"This type of investment should have virtually no correlation with the world of share indexes, like the Morgan Stanley Capital International share index, or the Trib Index," agreed Marc Landeau, president of Olympia Capital Management, a Paris-based firm that organizes derivatives fund managers and orthodox fund managers into "funds of

funds" with the aim of minimizing risk.

The paradox of measuring the investment performance of these funds is that in the world of "absolute" returns, relative performance is king. "While it doesn't make sense to measure these funds against conventional indexes, it is interesting to look at how other traders in the peer group have done. This year the top returns were around 40 percent," explained Mr. Wilmot-Smith.

The principle is to measure like against like. On this argument, the only benchmark for those who claim to offer risk-free performance is the performance of others who provide the same service.

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## THE MONEY REPORT

## Is This Bubble Really Puncture-Proof?

By Conrad de Aenle

**T**HIS time it's different. For several years now, that phrase has been used to shrug off the persistently high valuations in the U.S. stock market.

By conventional methods of measuring value—the ratios of share price to earnings, book value and dividend yield being the most common—stocks simply are selling for more than they're worth. All three indicators remain above levels that in the past have foretold the onset of a bear market, and they have been there for two to eight years, depending on the market index and the measure of choice, according to the chartists at Ned Davis Research.

Consider the price-to-dividend ratio. When the stocks that make up the benchmark Standard & Poor's 500 index trade for more than 32 times their annual dividends, they are considered too expensive and primed for a fall. The index is close to its all-time high, and its components recently fetched 37 times their dividends.

The other closely followed measures look the same. With corporate earnings picking up, the price-to-earnings ratio of the S&P 500 has fallen back to 23 from its all-time peak of 26 late in 1991, but it is still well above the 18 that has signaled past market tops. The price-to-book ratio of the S&P 500 index is 3.68 at the end of December, well beyond the 2-times book considered expensive. The last time it was below 2 was late in 1985.

Differences in accounting practices make intermarket comparisons of valuation gauges difficult. Japanese PE ratios, for instance, will always seem high to Americans. Still, with an average PE of close to 20, even after Monday's colossal 5 percent drop, the Nikkei 225 index would seem high to Japanese traders, as well. That's higher than the index's PE at the end of 1989, before it fell more than 50 percent.

High valuations that have been built into U.S. share prices have, for obvious reasons, alarmed many an analyst. Robert Prechter, who publishes the Global Market Perspective, writes that "current market risk is unprecedented in U.S. history. In fact, it's probably not much less than what existed in 1720 at the top of the investment mania that occurred then in England and France."

Many assets lost 90 percent of their value when that bubble burst. So far, however, this

bubble, if that is what is indeed forming, remains intact. Why?

One opinion is that stocks are not really overvalued, that the traditional ways of valuing companies no longer measure what they used to. For instance, today's high price-to-book values are dismissed by some who say that modern accounting methods understate assets, and therefore book values.

One who fearlessly dismisses the apparently high valuations is Elaine Garzarelli, the respected analyst at Lehman Brothers who has swiped the position of most closely followed market wizard away from Mr. Prechter. In a widely quoted pep talk made at a business lunch last week, Miss Garzarelli said stocks were not overvalued at all, but were actually 20 percent undervalued when compared with today's miserly interest rates. She foresees the rally continuing indefinitely, with any correction from here limited to a painless 4 to 7 percent.

"This stock market party could go on forever," she said.

Really? Forever? "The party will continue until rates go up," she added. Chances are that event will be a lot closer to now than to forever. But if the famed analyst finds it difficult to keep her enthusiasm more tightly tethered, it is because interest rates are indeed truly low, pretty much as low as they've been in three decades. So low that they make dividend yields—and therefore stocks—look pretty good.

By Miss Garzarelli's reckoning, short-term rates, lately around 3 percent, would have to rise a percentage point or more before stock prices weaken appreciably. Others, less sanguine, also credit low rates with keeping stocks propped up as long as they have been.

"Interest rates are so low for the first time in so long," notes Bernadette Murphy, a technical analyst at M. Kimmelman & Co. "It's been my observation that when interest rates are low, PE multiples are high, and the traditional concerns about yields being below three percent are diminished because investment choices are so limited."

But is choosing the least of several evils a sound way to invest? Lance Stoneypher, of 3 points out that in the good old days, when 3 percent money was the rule, many a market slide began with dividends high relative to Treasury bill rates.

"If you go back prior to 1968, the dividend

yield-to-T-bill indicator missed calling a lot of bear markets," he said; exactly 13 between 1929 and 1968. "The point is, at some point, while the bulls make a strong case for valuations not being high on relative levels, the absolute valuations have to come back into the picture."

When they do, the picture could turn ugly. With valuations so high, Mr. Stoneypher warned, stocks look precarious and accident-prone.

"It may be just too early," said Miss Murphy. "Excessive valuations can persist for years; they did in the '60s."

Miss Garzarelli looks to that decade for inspiration. Then, as now, stocks were overvalued for several years, driven by flows of cash into mutual funds and rates that stayed low for years. And they made a nice run early on, nearly doubling in the first half of the decade, much as they have done since 1990. After that, though, there is less to be inspired by. After peaking in the mid-60s, the market went sideways, lumbered to a slightly higher top in early 1973, then collapsed.

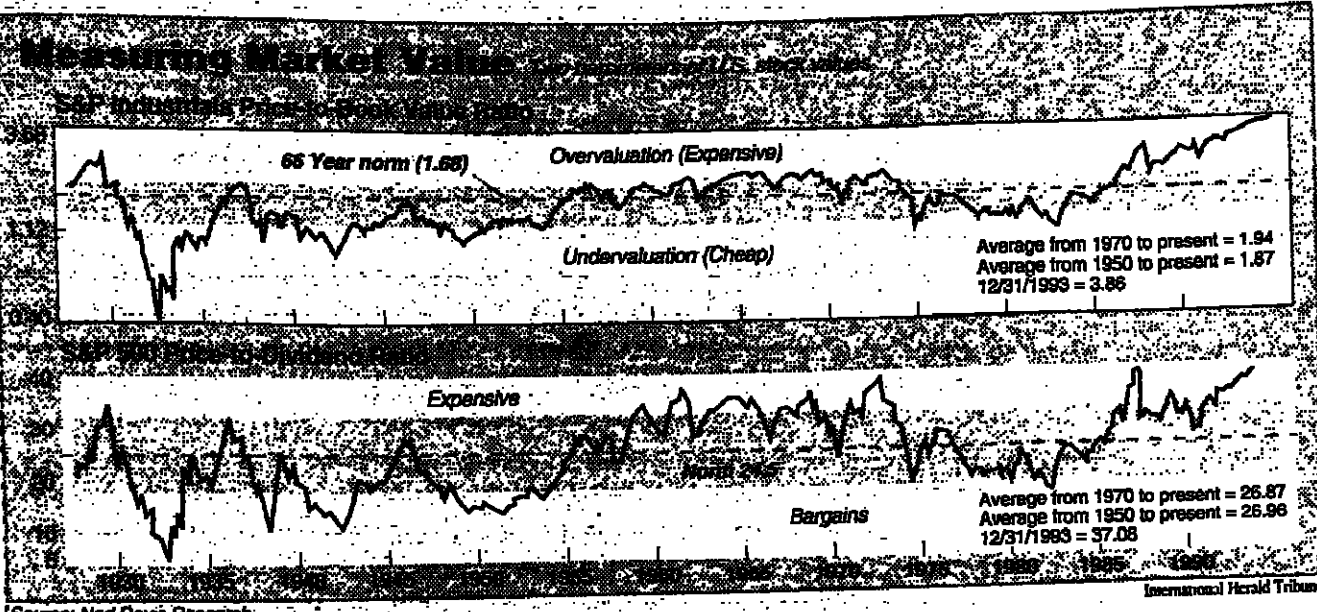
Today's high valuations make James Stack, editor of the newsletter Invest Tech Market Analyst, nervous, but he says that a catalyst is needed to send the market to its doom.

"Valuation is very much like the mutual fund frenzy we're seeing today: It is not a healthy condition, but by itself it is also not a trigger for a bear market," he explained. "Valuation does not cause the market to decline. If we step back to the decade of the '60s, the market averages continued to frolic for most of that decade at overvalued levels. It wasn't until we saw a massive shift in Federal Reserve policy in 1968 that the blocks dropped into place for a bear market."

There is one crucial difference between today's market and the one a generation ago: That one was driven not only by stable, low rates, but by strong economic growth, as well, something conspicuously lacking lately.

"This is a liquidity-driven market," Mr. Stack said. "It's a market that's probably far more interest-rate sensitive than in the past...."

I have seen a number of analysts who are adamantly bullish come out and say that as long as we don't see more than a half-percent uptick, everything will be fine, [but] by the time we see short-term rates up half a percent, we'll probably see the market down 10 to 15 percent already."



## A Look at Technical Analysts' Wizardry

By Abine Sullivan

**C**HARTISM, or technical analysis as its practitioners prefer, was once shrouded in almost Masonic secrecy. No longer. In recent years, private investors have gained unparalleled access to information that was once the exclusive preserve of major institutions. The result is that they can look at market prices as a function of market capitalization, at amounts of corporate stock sold or purchased by directors, or at long bond yields over interest rates. The list is almost infinite.

But has it done investors any good? It seems that investors themselves think so. Associations and clubs bringing disciples of technical analysis are burgeoning worldwide.

"There is no doubt interest is growing," said Robin Griffiths, chief technical analyst at London stockbrokerage James Capel. "That is because people have more access to computers and because they have seen how successful the technical approach has been, particularly in the foreign-exchange markets."

Mr. Griffiths is also chairman of the New York-based International Federation of Technical Analysts. The group has about 3,500 members and administers exams to identify qualified technical analysts all over the world.

It also allows associate members, mostly individual investors dealing on their own behalf, to participate in meetings and gain access to new investment theories. Getting started is surprisingly inexpensive: Technical analysis computer programs can be purchased for as little as \$100, although most cost at least 10 times that amount.

Two premises underlie technical analysis: "These markets behave in ways that are predictable, and that the predictability can be encapsulated in patterns identifiable with the aid of computers. It is the second of these premises that distinguishes chartists from fundamentalists—investors who believe that stock prices and other prices are the product of so many

disparate influences that computers are useless to predict them.

Fundamentalists argue that investors can overreact or underreact to events in a way that will leave stocks over- or undervalued, and that the canny stock-picker will correctly identify such anomalies more than half the time. Technical analysts, by contrast, look at investor behavior and price movements, deriving predictions from the patterns they identify.

Fundamentalists still predominate in the ranks of professional investors. But stockbrokerage firms, merchant banks and the growing number of offshore hedge funds that play the financial markets are placing increasing reliance on techniques that, five years ago, they might have scorned.

Nola Vonsden, European technical analyst at stockbrokers Merrill Lynch in London, said private and institutional investors are increasingly appreciative of technical analysis.

"People like to have a different viewpoint, to have all the pieces of the puzzle," she said. "In about 70 percent of cases we look at the fundamentals and agree with their recommendation. We have a good committee approach here, not the war that goes on in some other places."

Fundamentalists and technical analysts agree in rejecting the "efficient market" theory espoused by many academics in the 1960s and 1970s. This holds that the price of the stock is an accurate reflection of all the information available to investors relating to that stock. It is therefore impossible to second-guess the market without privileged information.

Technical analysts use a wide range of analytical tools to isolate recurrent patterns of market behavior. One of the best known is chaos theory—the idea that apparently random forms of behavior can be generated by a very narrow range of causes. Identify the causes and the apparently random behavior falls into a predictable pattern, the analysts say.

Chaos theory and other tools of technical analysis have enabled mathematicians to dazzle professional investors in recent years with their theories and computer programs. But Anne

Whitby, chairman of Britain's society of technical analysts, said the balance of power between theoretical and practical disciplines is now changing.

"There is a very clear trend now that people are going back to more traditional, less complicated technical analysis, because that works better," said Miss Whitby. "There is less reliance on computer programs to produce buy and sell recommendations, and companies are no longer hiring computer buffoons."

This is good news for international investors who should have easier access to good analysis, analysts said. Another boost from this trend and from the growing discipline among technical analysts is that many of the market's chartists are being weeded out.

"Too many of them have been proved wrong in recent years, and it is getting easier to check names with people," said Miss Whitby. "The societies are not there as policemen, but they do review events and spread information."

Established technical analysts warn investors to look for certain warning signals when encouraged to subscribe to a new analytical service. Two obvious signs are big claims—"the bigger the claim, the more cynical you should be about it," said one New York-based analyst—and extreme secrecy about the analyst's system.

"The best and biggest names in this business are fairly open about what they do," said Mr. Griffiths. He cited the example of Bob Farrell at Merrill Lynch in New York. "The grandfather of technical analysis," who uses the behavior of Merrill Lynch traders as an indicator of the U.S. financial markets. "That is a proprietary indicator, and one that has worked very well," said Mr. Griffiths.

Technical analysts believe that modern systems will continue to gain prestige, allowing investors to exploit more sophisticated theories, take on more risk and move from index tracking to chancier investment. If this proves to be the case, technical analysis could soon come to the forefront of investment management, leaving today's skeptics out of a job.

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## SPORTS

## Yes, the Bills Are Tougher, but Is That Enough?

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — This Super Bowl will be different.

Will the Buffalo Bills and the Dallas Cowboys give us a game Sunday instead of another 52-17 runaway? Will the Bills finally show why they have won four consecutive American Football Conference championships?

Are the Cowboys invincible? Most people seem to think so. Not here. Sure, the Cowboys are on a roll and their weapons on offense make defenses blink. Their aggressiveness on defense makes offenses shudder.

They are a finished product and exhibit it before games, during games and after games. They have built a remarkable reputation. They are being compared to the best teams that have played in the National Football League. Same teams. Same game.

But this Super Bowl will be different.

Here is why:

**The Buffalo Game Plan**  
You can find some Bills who will tell you they have not had a Super Bowl game plan they have liked. Marv Levy and his assistant coaches have learned their lessons the hard way. Expect them to turn the Bills loose and take more chances.

On offense, it has to start with Thurman Thomas. He ran like a man possessed against Kansas City last Sunday, and his offensive line blocked that way, too. Many elements of the game plan against the Chiefs should have success against Dallas. Especially misdirection. The Cowboys have a first-step, in-your-face defense. Get 'em going one way and hit 'em the other way. We should see plenty of that.

On defense, Buffalo will begin with an emphasis on thwarting Emmitt Smith, and that means an occasional eight-man front. The Bills have long been a 3-4 defense that has been pushed around in Super Bowls. More beef up front is critical against Dallas, so the Buffalo defensive game plan will feature a more physical presence at the line of scrimmage.

The World vs. Bills theme. And this season they have been more like Levy than in previous seasons. They think before they speak now. They have learned to put the team first in the most difficult manner.

**The Buffalo Defense**

It has the personnel and the grit to keep the Dallas offense from blowing the game away. Bruce Smith is healthier than he has been in recent years, and Talley is the heart and soul of the defense. Safety Henry Jones is a true playmaker.

The key is the matchup between the Dallas receivers and the Buffalo cornerbacks. With so much attention placed on Emmitt Smith, the receivers Michael Irvin and Alvin Harper could turn the game upside down. Here is where the Bills' pass rush comes in. Unlike most teams, they will get to quarterback Troy Aikman. Bruce Smith will help make sure of it.

**Turnovers**

The Bills made nine of them in the last Super Bowl. Then they went out and led the league in turnovers gained this season. These Bills fully realize the importance of protecting the ball and of taking it away. Expect them to win the turnover battle.

That said, what may hurt the Bills more than any other factor is their no-huddle offense. It hit snags during the regular season, like all NFL offenses did, but regrouped and finished strong. It is an offense that has got the Bills through the AFC in each of the last four seasons.

And then it kills them in Super Bowls.

You're asking for trouble if you go three and out with the no-huddle against a strong NFC team. Especially against Dallas. The Cowboys are among the best at ball control, even with the explosive, quick-strike weapons they feature.

**The Bills**

The Bills (14-4) have a six-game winning streak, have outscored opponents in touchdowns by 44 to 29 in all games, having outtraded their opponents in two playoff games by 304 yards to 163 and are 5-1 in postseason games when their back rushes for 100 yards and 0-3 when he does not.

The Cowboys (14-4) have a seven-game winning streak, have outscored opponents in touchdowns by 49 to 28 in all games, were the only NFL team to finish ranked among the top 11 in all six major categories on both offense and defense and can join Pittsburgh and San Francisco as the only teams to win four Super Bowls.

But the Bills are excited about their chances because their defense is stout enough to keep the Dallas offense from blowing the game into pieces.

Jim Kelly's solid performance in the playoffs is another reason for optimism. If he reaches and sustains that level Sunday and his offensive line does the same, the Bills are in excellent shape.

**They are battle-tested**

They have the players to compete strongly against the Cowboys from the top of the roster to the bottom. They have the post-season experience. They have all of the motivation — seen and unseen — that is imaginable.

This Super Bowl will be different.

Especially for the Bills. Different, yes. Close, yes. But...

Often we have heard discussions on the role that the Dallas coach, Jimmy Johnson, plays. He won't make a tackle or catch a pass, but he will provide more. A blanket will win that ebb and flows throughout the Cowboys and the willingness to play the game to win and to take chances in order to win.

His impact on this game and on the Cowboys is undeniable. Look for all things to equal out except the Dallas receivers and backs in the flat vs. the Buffalo pass defense.

This is where the game will swing in favor of Dallas.

Johnson loves big games. This one is the biggest and, once again, in preparation and in game adjustments, he shines. This is why the Cowboys are favored by 10 points.

**NFL Players Live Longer**

A federal agency announced that its study showed the death rate for former professional football players was 46 percent less than the rate for American men of similar age and race in the general population. The New York Times reported.

However, the study by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health showed that offensive and defensive linemen, heavier than other players, had a 52 percent greater risk than nonplayers of dying from heart disease. And it showed that heart disease killed linemen at a rate 3.7 times higher than the rate for other players.

## Kerrigan Attack Has NFL Worried

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — As soon as Jim Kelly sauntered into the ballroom of the Stouffer Waverly Hotel, a security guard, Bob Hall, glanced down at about two dozen members of the news media below the small platform where the Bills' quarterback would sit at a table for a Super Bowl XXVIII interrogation.

"Please don't get on the podium," the security guard said. "Please don't poke him in the face with your microphones." Kelly tapped Hall's chest and sat down. At roundtables and other platforms, his Bills teammates also were answering questions, but Kelly was the only one with a security guard next to him. And when Kelly departed, he walked between Hall and another guard in a red windbreaker.

The Nancy Kerrigan syndrome has permeated the Super Bowl, too. Over the years, Super Bowl security had grown tighter anyway. Visitors to a player's hotel room must sign in. Phone calls to players are screened. But when the Olympic figure skater Kerrigan was smashed above her right knee by an assailant eight months after the tennis champion Monica Seles was stabbed, the National Football League stiffened.

"The first thing we thought of," said Warren Welch, the NFL director of security, "was, 'Could these things happen to us?'"

The answer is, why not? If a gambler or a devoted fan wanted to affect a team's chances of winning the Super Bowl, a quarterback such as Troy Aikman of the Cowboys or Kelly would be an obvious target for an assailant.

"But we're big enough physically that some people might shy away," said Kelly, who stands 6 feet, 3 inches tall (1.91 meters) and weighs 226 pounds (102 kilograms).

Even so, size would not deter a determined hit man or nut. That's why security for the players at this Super Bowl is tighter than ever.

"If you've got somebody with a gun, that would neutralize even a player who's 6-10 and 300," Welch said. "The Seles situation was bad security; the guard wasn't watching the stands. The Kerrigan situation was an inside job. But if you remember the Eddie Waitkus incident, the girl had a gun."

Eddie Waitkus, then the Philadelphia Phillies first baseman, was shot in a Chicago hotel room in 1949 by 19-year-old Ruth Ann Steinhagen. "The Kerrigan incident awakened the antennae of all sports security people," said Charles Jackson, the NFL's assistant director of security. "It reminded us how accessible and vulnerable our people are to the unannounced invader. The amateur stalker even has a greater possibility of success because we're more attuned to the possibility of a conspiracy."

AT THE HOLIDAY INN Crowne Center Ravinia, where the Cowboys are lodged, no security guards were obvious around Aikman, but outside the ballroom area, more than a dozen guards in yellow and red jackets were checking news media credentials that include a photo identification card.

At the Georgia Dome, where the game will be played Sunday, security guards are on duty 24 hours a day.

At the two team hotels, Cobb County police are on duty 24 hours a day in addition to the NFL's hired security guards and the NFL security agents in Buffalo and Dallas.

If the Chiefs were in Atlanta, the quarterback Joe Montana would be accompanied everywhere in public by his own personal bodyguard as well as other agents.

After an interview session a week ago in Buffalo at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, the Chiefs' quarterback was escorted by Jackson, his own bodyguard and two other security people to a car waiting outside the lobby.



Jim Kelly at practice: The Bills need him to be near perfect.

"No autographs," Jackson kept saying. "No autographs." As the Bills travel by bus to and from practice at Georgia Tech and the Cowboys do the same to and from the Atlanta Falcons' complex, security guards will be with them.

"When you're moving players from one place to another, you need even greater vigilance," Jackson said.

In other Super Bowl weeks, the most disruptive incident occurred in 1989 when Bengals fullback Stanley Wilson was found in a cocaine stupor in his hotel room by an assistant coach the night before the game.

Wilson escaped before security agents arrived at his room. He was suspended by the NFL and the Bengals lost, 20-16, to the 49ers on Montana's last-minute touchdown pass. Wilson is now in a California jail.

But at least Wilson was one of the NFL's own. It's the unknown that worries the NFL now.

## Gant Gets Top Dollar From Braves

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — By settling his salary arbitration case with the Atlanta Braves, outfielder Ron Gant agreed to the largest one-year contract in baseball history.

Gant and the Braves agreed Thursday at \$5.5 million, \$500,000 more than Ruben Sierra got from Texas in 1992 and the previous high. Gant, who is eligible for free agency after this season, got a raise of \$1.4 million.

He hit 274 last season with 36 homers (fifth in the National League), 117 RBIs (third) and 26 stolen bases. Gant had asked for \$6 million and the Braves had offered \$5.2 million.

Pitcher Jim Abbott of the New York Yankees, Colorado catcher Joe Girardi and Baltimore pitcher Ben McDonald also settled, leaving 65 players in arbitration. For those who don't settle, hearings begin Tuesday.

Free agent outfielder Dave Henderson, after six seasons with Oakland, agreed to a one-year contract with the Kansas City Royals at \$1 million plus incentives.

Also, first baseman Steve Balboni returned to Kansas City, accepting a minor-league contract. First baseman-outfielder Gene Larkin, whose 10th-inning single in Game 7 won the 1991 World Series for the Twins, agreed to a minor-league contract with Minnesota.

Abbott, whose no-hitter against Cleveland on Sept. 4 was the highlight of the Yankees' season, agreed at \$2.775 million, midway between the \$2.9 million he asked for and the \$2.65 million the team offered.

McDonald, a 26-year-old right-hander, agreed at \$2.675 million, more than double his \$1.25 million salary last season and midway between his \$2.85 million request and the Orioles' \$2.5 million offer.

Girardi, who made \$670,000 last season, agreed to a \$5 million, three-year contract. He gets \$1 million in 1994, \$1.75 million in 1995 and \$2.25 million in 1996.

## The Bills Are Going to Win

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Super Bowl is going to be won by the Buffalo Bills. That's a prediction you can freeze with Jimmy Johnson's hairpray.

The Bills are the biggest of underdogs, because they've lost the last three Super Bowls and became last year the Dallas Cowboys buried them by five touchdowns. Up close the Bills look like the ultimate losers. From a distance they look like champions this time. No way could they ever force themselves into a fourth Super Bowl unless they had a self-belief that is rare in these days of overrated and overpaid professional athletes.

I think they will ultimately prove themselves tougher than the Cowboys, who this year proved they cannot survive the absence of one player, running back Emmitt Smith. If they can't survive without him, then the difference in talent between the Cowboys and the rest of the league can't be great.

The Bills still have the talent to win. They are going to confound everyone. For the first time in three years, they're going to play to win, rather than to not lose. They are not going to get blown away. From the early minutes they are going to establish control. I think you're going to see that their hearts are in it much more than the Cowboys'. If the Cowboys are as tough as they claim, then it's going to be a close and magnificent Super Bowl, and anyone could win. If not, then Buffalo might just blow them out. IAN THOMSEN

P.S. — But then what do I know, living in Europe?

## THE SUPER BOWL ON TV

The Super Bowl on Jan. 30 (Jan. 31 in A.D.) is to start at 2318 GMT and according to the National Football League, will be telecast in the following countries:

**EUROPE**  
Austria: Premiere, Eurosport.  
Belgium: Canal Plus, TVCF, Eurosport.  
Bulgaria: Bulgarian National TV.  
Cyprus: Lumiere.  
Czech Republic/Slovakia: Czech Television, Eurosport.  
Denmark: Sarveit TV3, Eurosport.  
England: Channel 4, Eurosport.  
Finland: Eurosport, Channel 3.  
France: Canal Plus, Eurosport.  
Germany: Premiere, Eurosport.  
Greece: Eurosport.  
Hungary: Eurosport.  
Iceland: Channel 4, Eurosport.  
Italy: Telepiù 2, Eurosport.  
Liechtenstein: Canal Plus.  
Luxembourg: Eurosport.  
Macao: Canal Plus.  
Netherlands: K1, Eurosport.  
Norway: Sarveit TV3, Eurosport.  
Poland: Telewizja Polska, Eurosport.  
Portugal: SIC, Eurosport.  
Romania: Televiziunea Romana.  
Russia: Ch. 6 (Moscow).  
Slovenia/Croatia: Eurosport.  
Spain: Canal Plus, Eurosport.  
Sweden: Sarveit TV3, Eurosport.  
Switzerland: Premiere, Eurosport.  
Turkey: Eurosport.**ASIA-PACIFIC**  
Australia: ESPN International, ABC.  
China: ESPN Int'l, Oriental TV.  
Hong Kong: HKTV, ESPN International.  
Indonesia: ESPN International, RCTI.  
Japan: NTV, NHK, Sunhoro.  
Malaysia: ESPN International, RCTI/TV Malaysia.  
New Zealand: ESPN Int'l, Sky Media.  
Philippines: ESPN Int'l, World 21.  
Singapore: ESPN International, SIC.  
Thailand: ESPN International, TV3.  
Taiwan: ESPN International, Videoland.**MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA**  
Israel: ESPN International, Canal K.  
Kuwait: ESPN International, Kuwait TV.  
Saudi Arabia: ESPN Int'l, Canal CES.  
South Africa: ESPN Int'l, Canal MNET.**AMERICAS**  
Argentina: ESPN Int'l, Telesport.  
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, ESPN Int'l.  
Canada: Global (English), RDS (French).  
Czech Republic: ESPN Int'l, TDS.  
Dominican Republic: ESPN Int'l, Ch. 6.  
El Salvador: ESPN Int'l, Canal Dos.  
Jamaica: ESPN International, CVM.  
Mexico: Televisa, ESPN Int'l.  
Panama: ESPN Int'l, Televisa.  
Trinidad-Tobago: ESPN Int'l, AVMTV.

\* These networks, according to information provided by the NFL and, where possible, verified by the IHT, are providing live coverage of the Super Bowl. But please check local listings for accuracy. ESPN International, with live telecasts, will provide commentary in English, Mandarin and Spanish, as appropriate. Eurosport is not carrying the game live.

In the following countries, the game will only be carried, but on the ESPN International satellite sports network:

**ASIA-PACIFIC**  
Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, French Polynesia, Guam, India, Laos, Macao, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Caledonia, Palau, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rota, Sri Lanka, U.S. Samoa, Vietnam and parts of the former Soviet Union.**AMERICAS**  
Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saba, St. Barts, St. Christopher, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent, Suriname, Tortola, Uruguay, Venezuela, Wallis.**MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA**  
Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and the Israeli Occupied Territories.

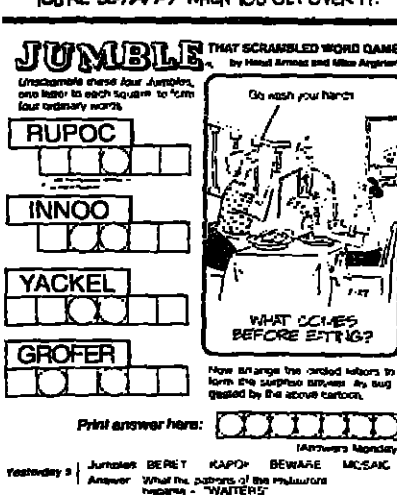
The Annual Forces Network television channel, based in Frankfurt, will broadcast the game live. AFN can be seen in hotels in some major cities that are within the range of AFN transmission towers. In Belgium, AFN television can be received in the Brussels area but only on NTSC multistandard. AFN is available in Israel. AFN is available in the Far East, on multistandard sets. The AFN's telecasts in Belgium are carried only on closed circuit.

The Far East Network will broadcast the game live in Japan, but only on closed circuit on U.S. military bases. The Far East Network Network will broadcast the Super Bowl live and is available at most hotels in Seoul.

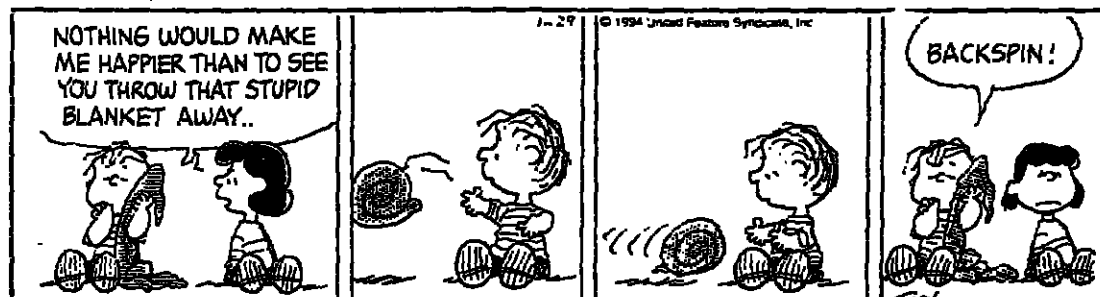
AFN radio in Europe will broadcast the game at the frequency of 98.7 on the FM band and the frequencies of 473, 1107, 1145 and 1485 on the AM band. The network is now broadcasting on shortwave, but can be received on the L-band of 1537 megahertz on the international maritime satellite system.

The U.S. military's Far East Network will broadcast the game live on radio at AM frequency of 810. It, too, is no longer broadcasting on shortwave, but can be received on the L-band of 1537 megahertz on the international maritime satellite system.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



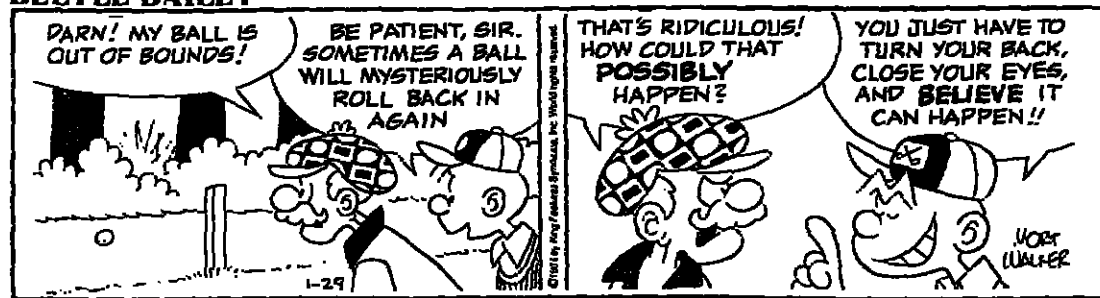
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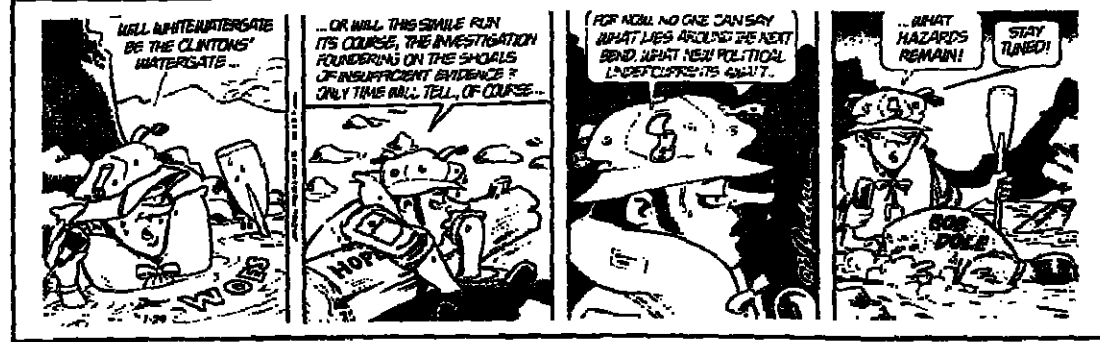
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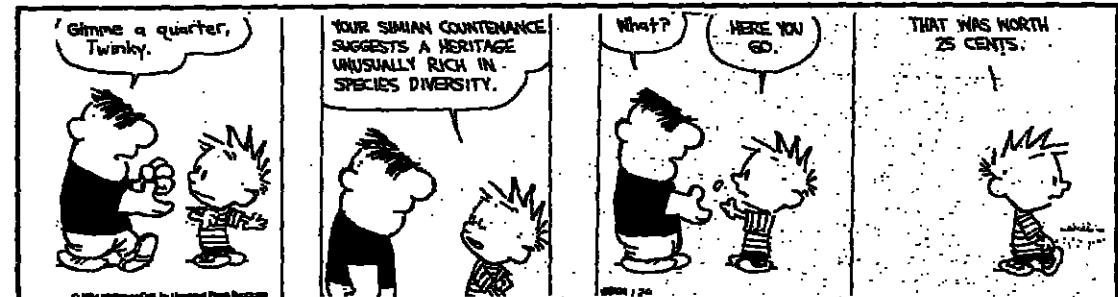
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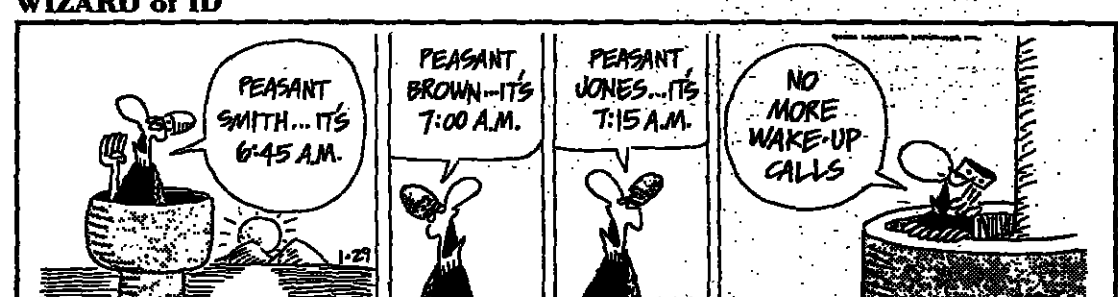
## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



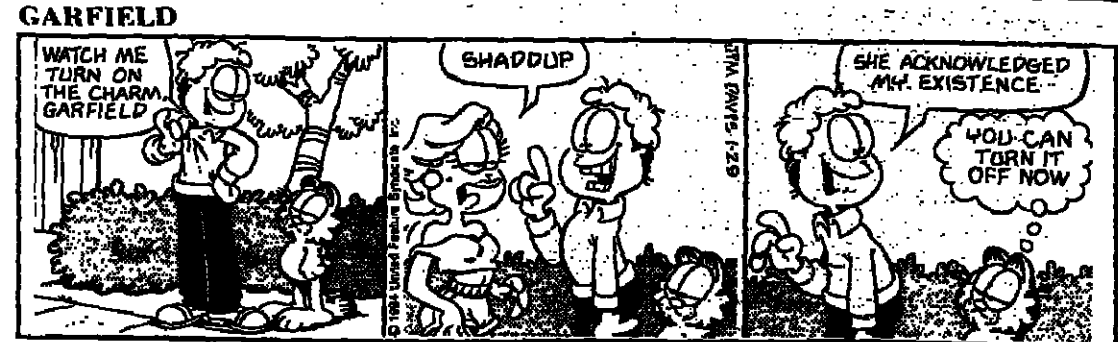
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## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



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DAVE BARRY

## Mr. Language Person

MAMI — It's time once again for "Ask Mister Language Person," the award-winning column by the world's foremost leading word expert, who was recently chosen official grammarian of the U.S. Olympic ski team (motto: "Hopefully, Nobody Will Break Their Leg").

Our first grammar question comes from reader Martha Booth, who writes: "I heard on NPR that President Clinton and Pope John Paul II met and exchanged a few words. Do you happen to know which ones they exchanged? And can you please tell me what is sometimes seen hanging off the bottom of the 'c' in the word 'facade'?"

A. Scientists believe it is a parasite. As regards the word exchange: Clinton gave the pope a handsome matched set of "parameters," and in return received the traditional papal "Quod Sic Et Cetera Pluribus Per Annum."

Q. What does that mean?  
A. "There is a bologna in my carbuter."

Q. What is the correct wording to use when responding to a formal invitation to dine at Buckingham Palace with Queen Elizabeth?

A. The correct wording is: "Your Majesty is darned tooting that yours truly shall be honoured to put on the feed bag with Your Royal Highness."

Q. Please describe the photograph on the front page of the Oct. 6, 1993, issue of the Monona Billboard ("Official Newspaper of Chilton County & Monona, Farmington & Luana, Iowa").

A. Certainly. It shows two senior citizens using a knife to slice a large cheese at the annual Germanfest. Just below this photograph, in large letters, it says...

Q. No, you're not going to tell me.  
A. Yes, it says: "CUTTING THE CHEESE."

Q. Please review the basic purpose of the apostrophe.

A. The apostrophe is used primarily as a punctuation mark in certain Lesley Gore songs, such as "Judy's Turn to Cry," where the apostrophe and the "s" indicate that "Judy" is possessive, which is why she tried to steal Lesley Gore's boyfriend, "Johnny," away.

Q. What is the best verse in that song?

A. The one wherein Lesley saw Judy and Johnny kissing at a party, so, to make Johnny jealous, she kissed another guy, and then:

Johnny jumped up and he hit him  
Cause he still loved me, that's why.

Q. Speaking of song lyrics: In "Woody Bally," by Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs, Sam the Sham sings: "Let's not be L-7s: come on and learn this dance." My question is: which has been nagging me for YEARS — is this: "Sam the Sham" or "Sam the Sham?"

A. No. His real name is "Howard A. Spuitman Jr. the Sham."

Q. What is the purpose of the hyphen?

A. The hyphen is used to connect consecutive nouns to their precipitate adjuncts, as we see in this example: "That Zsa-Zsa is a wienie-head!"

Q. Please quote a sentence from an Aug. 12, 1993, Dayton Daily News report, sent in by Lou Coptis, concerning the rescue of a man who nearly drowned while attempting to swim across a river.

A. "Police said (the man) told them he had been playing a game that involved banging his head against a wall when he decided to swim across the river."

Q. What game is that?  
A. Probably golf.

Q. According to Dale Stephens, what does the sign on the main road into Bolivar, West Virginia, say?  
A. It says: WELCOME TO BOLIVAR PLEASE COME BACK

Q. Did Stephens also relate an anecdote concerning his friend John Pharis?

A. Yes. One time Pharis saw his 3-year-old daughter picking her nose and then sticking her finger into her mouth. He told her, "You know, I don't think I'd want to put anything in my mouth that came out of my nose." And she said: "You should try it. It's good."

TODAY'S WRITING TIP: In writing an advertising slogan, always go with your strongest "selling point."

WRONG: "Tastes like goat drool."

RIGHT: "Proud to be your Bud."

Knights-Ridder Newspapers

## Exploring Egyptomania at the Louvre

PARIS — There is nothing rare about fashion being inspired by historical events — think of the hairstyles à la girafe inspired by the arrival of the first giraffe in the Jardin des Plantes in 1827 — and so it is easy to assume that the vogue for Egyptian styles followed Napoleon's Egyptian campaign.

Not at all, says Jean-Marcel Humbert, one of the curators of the new "Egyptomania" show at the Louvre. Historical events and archaeological discoveries may spur

MARY BLUME

Egyptomania, but the fascination itself is the most enduring phenomenon of its kind in Western civilization.

Neither the Orient nor ancient Greece nor Rome have carried such a message, says Humbert, who has studied Egyptomania for 25 years. More than a fad, it is reinterpreted according to the needs of each period: In France alone, in the space of a few years its symbols were used by the monarchy, the Revolution and the Empire. From Freemasons to postmodern architects, everyone finds a hidden meaning and use for the Egyptian style.

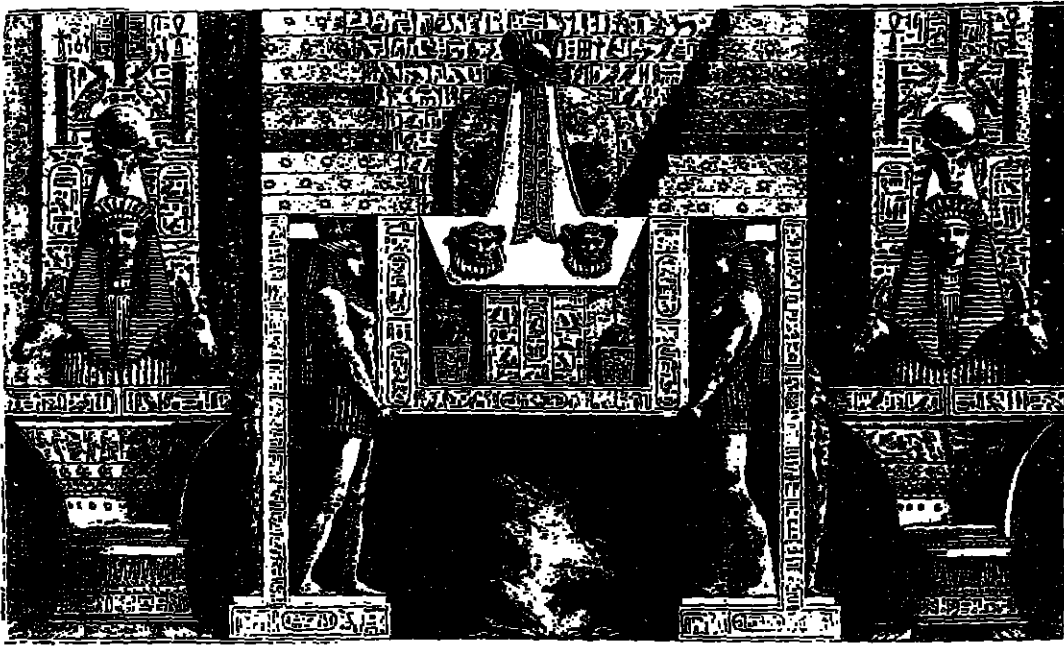
One reason for its enduring charm is that so little is known about ancient Egypt. Its symbols may be adopted but its mystery remains intact. It does not offer the rigorous literary, philosophical and aesthetic canons of ancient Greece. People have simply used it as they wished, Humbert says.

The first were the Romans, who controlled the Nile Valley from the first century B.C. Hadrian went to Egypt twice, in A.D. 117 and 129, and during the second trip his favorite, Antinous, drowned himself. Hadrian instituted a cult to his memory, drawing on the Egyptian belief that the drowned become gods, and statues were made of the youth in Egyptian beards. A belief in a vague hereafter brought solace to the here-and-now Romans.

Artworks and materials were brought in from Egypt, and scribes to carve hieroglyphics honoring Roman notables. Today, Rome has not only the pyramid of Caius Cestius but 13 intact obelisks, more than Karnak. By the time that Piranesi was designing fireplaces in 1769, many had Egyptian motifs. His English café in the Piazza di Spagna had an Egyptian room.

Artists from Bernini to Otto Dix have used Egyptian themes, sometimes employing them to embellish biblical scenes. Poggiani painted a sphinx with Moses in the bullrushes and Hogarth, later taking on the same subject, added hieroglyphics and a stuffed crocodile. Rowlandson satirized Egyptomania, Modigliani reflected it. Among the other painters mentioned in the exhibition catalogue are Turner, Gauguin, Mucha, Kupka, Matisse, Picasso, Max Ernst and Vlaminck, who used Egyptian motifs on his rarely seen furniture designs.

To emphasize the pervasiveness of Egyptomania, the Louvre has side events on music and film (literature unfortunately is not in its purview). The exhibition, which continues to April 18 and then goes on to Ottawa and Vienna, will be flanked by films on opera, with one whole day devoted to "Aida," and by such feature films as the Taylor-Burton "Cleopatra," "Land of the Pharaohs" with Jean Collins and Scotty with William Faulkner, "The Mummy" with Boris Karloff in the title role, and an extremely rare print of Ernst Lubitsch's "Das Weib des Pharao," shot



Chimney with Egyptian motifs designed by Piranesi in 1769.

in 1921, the year before the excavation of King Tut's tomb.

From Wedgwood's canopic jar on a blanc mange mold to the lotus flowers on New York's Chrysler building, Egypt offered decorative tools. Canova designed a pyramid-shaped tomb for Titian (funds were lacking in Venice so he sold the design to Austria for the tomb of Marie Antoinette's sister); the United States had an exotic dancer called Little Egypt and Gramman's Egyptian theater and still has a pyramid on its greenbacks.

Just a glance at the lenders to the current show gives an idea of the pervasiveness of Egyptomania. There are objects from Moscow, Prague and the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney; from the collection of Elizabeth II, and from the former collections of Balnaciaga and Elton John.

The exhibition centers on the period from 1730 to 1930, the latter date simply because they had to end somewhere. Humbert says, the former because of the Grand Tour which brought so many artists and amateurs to Rome and its extensive Egyptian artifacts. Decorative elements became fashionable in France (the pyramid ice cellar at the Desert de Retz, smiling, knowing and very Parisian female sphinxes) and in England where they were used by Hawksmoor, Vanbrugh and William Kent. Thomas Hope built an Egyptian room in London from 1799 to 1804, which included a clock inspired by Piranesi's fireplace with, in the center, Isis with the clock face embedded in her stomach. Thomas Jefferson owned a model of the pyramid of Cheops.

During the French Revolution, Egypt took on useful connotations of purity and durability. Under Napoleon, the artist, scholar and courier Dominique Vivant Denon used Egyptian motifs to propagandize Napoleon's less than triumphant Egyptian campaign and to give his rule

pharaonic lineage. Josephine, with her keen eye for fashion, appreciated Egypt in terms of style.

In the bustling and businesslike mid-19th century, Egypt easily became a symbol for learning and permanence untrammelled by Western culture or Christian belief. When a scary suspension bridge was built in St. Petersburg, Egyptian motifs were used to give a soothing sense of solidity. Architects were inspired by Egypt in building universities, cemeteries, insurance companies, new-fangled apartment buildings, the elephant house at Antwerp zoo and the Toms prison in New York. In Paris, the Place Dauphine facade of the Palais de Justice owes much to the Temple of Dendara and the fountain at Châtelet features robustly spitting sphinxes.

As Egypt itself became better known and more documented, more decorative elements were added. An 1880 pine icebox, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, was decorated with hieroglyphics, cartouches and funerary scenes. Tiffany and Co. succumbed; kitsch bronze statues were displayed in bourgeois parlors.

Howard Carter's discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen in 1922 gave Egyptomania new breath. Carter made jewelry, handbags and vanity cases; in France between 1924 and 1926 three passenger liners were built with Egyptian decor.

Even today the spell lasts, Humbert says. The Louvre's Egyptian collection is especially attractive to schoolchildren, a TV ad for Hollywood Cheering Gum used an Egyptian motif.

Paris is an ideal place to study Egyptomania, with such street names as Pyramides and Champollion and its Concorde obelisk. And of course the Louvre itself has not only its Demon Wing but its glistening glass pyramid by I. M. Pei.

## PEOPLE

## David Leavitt Yields To Spender's Lures

In the face of negative publicity and a lawsuit pursued in Britain by the poet Stephen Spender, Viking has tentatively agreed to alter passages of David Leavitt's recent novel, "White England." Spender, involved in negotiations with Viking, contends that the novel, the story of a love affair between two men, is little more than a thinly disguised, and salacious, retelling of parts of "World Within World," his 1951 memoir. More than 30,000 copies have been printed in the United States, but in Britain the novel was recalled when Spender sued in October.

Semyon Bychkov, the music director and conductor of the Orchestre de Paris, has resigned as principal guest conductor of the St. Petersburg Philharmonic Orchestra. "I am very sad to withdraw from my collaboration with this great institution, but I cannot associate myself with the arbitrary and undignified methods used to govern the orchestra," he said.

The U.S. Navy said thanks to Bob Hope for all his years of entertaining troops around the world by naming a class of new ships after him — the USSNS Bob Hope will be the first of six noncombat, sealift vessels used to handle cargo for the Department of Defense.

The animal rights crusader Brigitte Bardot said she has been the target of scores of threatening phone calls since a TV appearance in which she urged people to stop eating horse meat. But that isn't stopping her. On Friday, Bardot called on the government in an open letter to ban the consumption of horse meat in France.

Top pop musicians, including U2, R.E.M. and Sonic Youth, have contributed to an anti-fur album — the first one recorded entirely with solar power. Greenpeace Records' "Alternative NRG" is scheduled for release on Feb. 1.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 7 & 13

## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	16/5	8/4	16/4	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Amsterdam	12/4	5/4	12/4	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Athens	16/5	8/4	16/4	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Bangkok	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Beijing	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Berlin	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Bombay	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Buenos Aires	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Calcutta	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Cardiff	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Chennai	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Cairo	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Colombo	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Dakar	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Delhi	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Dhaka	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Dublin	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Frankfurt	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Geneva	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Helsinki	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Hong Kong	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Jaipur	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Jakarta	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Kuala Lumpur	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
London	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Madras	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Mumbai	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Osaka	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Paris	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Perth	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Rangoon	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Rio de Janeiro	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Sao Paulo	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Seoul	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Shanghai	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Singapore	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Taipei	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4
Tokyo	11/2	3/2	11/2	10/5	16/5	8/4	16/4

## In Brazil, Child's Birthday Is Serious Entertainment

By Elizabeth Heilman Brooke

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
RIO DE JANEIRO — "Parabéns para voce" — "Happy birthday to you" — Portuguese idiom — are among the first words after *mamãe e papai* that many children utter here.

In Brazil, children's birthday parties are big business and high art. A family chorus around a homemade cake, a few party hats and silly plastic party favors no longer define party magic; at one celebration, 1,500 balloons were just the beginning.

Parents here think nothing of planning for months in advance and spending thousands of dollars on a 2-year-old's special day. "A child has a very special place in Brazilian society," said Silvia Zornig, a clinical psychologist in Rio de Janeiro. "Childhood is viewed as a very important part of life here. Also, some parents are trying to compensate for what is lacking in a less stable family life. In terms of birthday parties, parents want all their dreams to come true."

A child's birthday party in Brazil today must have a theme: Aladdin, Peter Pan, Walt Disney World, Cinderella, Snow White.

But as they grow older — say, 7 to 10 — "they want a party in a nightclub," said Maria Helena Machado, a party organizer considered by many to be responsible for the extravagance of Brazilian birthday parties.

While practically everyone enjoys a party, "Latinos are particularly festive," Zornig said. And among Latin American birthday parties, Brazilian *festas infantis* are in a league of their own. In Argentina, tea parties and afternoons of soccer are typical. A gathering of 30 to 40 children for a marionette show, plates of spaghetti and Coke is common in Colombia. Affluent Venezuelans may celebrate at the exclusive Caracas Country Club with a band of jovial clowns. And smashing a clay clown piñata is customary in Ecuador and Mexico.

But in Brazil, doing upon one's children on their birthdays has become a way of showing one's love, creativity, status and wealth. In Salvador, a city in Brazil's impoverished northeast, an impresario celebrated his grandson's first birthday by enlisting the mayor to be the emcee under a circus tent, complete with caged wild animals. In Rio, the president of a Carnival samba association closed one of the city's nightclubs, transformed it into a farm, hired Brazil's most popular

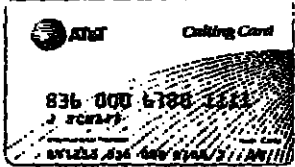
country-western singing pair, played host to 700 friends and neighbors and spent \$85,000 to commemorate his 3-year-old son's big day.

Some parents save for the party but not for the child's college education, Zornig said. "We don't know what is going to happen in the future, but we do know what is happening today." A 40 percent monthly inflation rate encourages Brazilians to spend now. Little relief is in sight.

All the fuss about birthdays might seem incongruous in a city that has made international headlines over the number of killings of street children. Most children are unloved and abandoned and fawned over in Brazil, but those of the street are ignored. "With all the problems we are living through, a birthday party is one of the few things we can look forward to and be certain it will be a happy occasion," said Lelo Marcos Leibovich, an owner of the Party Factory, which organizes parties. "Even a wedding, you are not sure; maybe the bride or the groom won't show up."

Hours of reveling call for lots of attention to detail. Larry Muller charges as much as \$30,000 to plan a party, 10 times his former annual salary as a preschool teacher. Extravaganzas should not come as a surprise in Brazil. "After all," Leibovich said, "we have Carnival."

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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
<b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>					
Australia	0014-881-011	Hungary	004-800-01111	Chile	004-03
China, PRC**	10811	Iceland**	990-001	Colombia	980-11-00
Guam	018-872	Ireland	1-800-550-000	Costa Rica**	1
Hong Kong	800-1111	Italy*	172-1011	Ecuador*	1
India**	000-117	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	El Salvador*	1
Indonesia**	00-801-10	Lithuania*	84196	Guatemala*	1
Japan*	0030-111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Guyana**	1
Korea	009-11	Malta*	0800-890-110	Honduras**	1
Korea**	009-11	Monaco*	194-0011	Mexico**	95-800-462-42
Malaysia*	800-0011	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Nicaragua (Managua)	1
New Zealand	001-911	Norway	800-190-11	Panama	1
Philippines*	105-11	Poland**	00-10-680-0111	Peru*	1
Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Portugal*	09017-1-288	Suriname	1
Singapore	235-2872	Romania	01-800-4288	Uruguay	00-04
Sri Lanka	0010-111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Venezuela**	00-011-13
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Spain	020-99-00-11		
Thailand**	0019-911-111	Sweden*	020-795-611	<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	
		Switzerland*	155-00-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-28
		U.K.	0900-89-0011	Bermuda*	1-800-872-28
				British V.I.	1-800-872-28
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		Cayman Islands	1-800-872-28
Armenia**	8414111	Bahrain	800-001	Grenada*	1-800-872-28
Austria**	022-905-011	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200	Haiti*	001-800-872-28
Belgium**	020-114400	Israel	177-110-2727	Jamaica*	001-800-872-28
Bulgaria	00-104-0010	Jordan	800-288	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-28
Croatia**	99-28-011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-901	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-28
Cyprus*	090-0000	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100		
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Turkey*	00-800-12277		
Denmark*	8001-0010			<b>AFRICA</b>	
Finland*	9800-100-10	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gabon*	004-00
France	190-0011	Belize	555	Gambia*	0011
Germany	0130-0010	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Kenya*	0800
Greece*	00-800-1311	Brazil	000-6010	Liberia	779-75
				Malawi*	101